

HOME NEWS

Wages scramble would be free-for-some, Nalgo workers told

From Christopher Thomas
Labour Reporter
Scarborough

Leaders of half a million white-collar council workers are making clear that they will lodge a new wage demand if the pay accord with the Government collapses after July 31 and is followed by a wages scramble.

That clearly would put the workers in conflict with the Government, which is determined to keep public sector wages under strict control.

Its cash limits to local authorities until 1979 suggest maximum increases of 5 per cent a year, reaching no more than 10 per cent with overtime, bonuses and other causes of wage drift.

The workers are members of the local government group of the National and Local Government Officers' Association (Nalگو), Mr Geoffrey Drain, general secretary, travels to London from the union's conference in Scarborough today for a crucial meeting of the TUC economic committee.

He is firmly committed to reaching a deal from August 1 so long as several important conditions can be satisfied, particularly an end to public spending cuts. Mr Drain is equally determined to maintain the 12-month rule for wage settlements and, with other members of the economic committee, will fiercely oppose attempts to delay wage deals.

Protest closes social security counters

From Arthur Osman
Birmingham

Social security officers at 13 centres in the West Midlands caused some disruption yesterday by going slow in support of a colleague who has been demoted. Counters covering supplementary benefits were closed, although officers carried out other work.

Mr John Bourn, aged 28, who works at the office at Moseley Road, Birmingham, was disciplined by the Department of Health and Social Security for saying in a letter to a newspaper that he would be better off out of work than paying out benefit money.

Mr Bourn said he took home £175 a month and mentioned paying out £80 a week to a man with 11 dependent children. He said he would be £350 a week better off out of work and claiming benefits. He was subsequently warned about a

possible breach of the Official Secrets Act.

Officials of the Civil and Public Services Association said that the disruption would continue with more offices being affected, including 31 today, until Mr Bourn's case was settled. He had lost £100 a year in salary, having been offered a job without contact with the public at another office in Birmingham.

Mr Clive Bush, editor of the association's magazine, *Red Tape*, said last night: "We recognize that the rules as they exist have been broken by Mr Bourn, who was expressing the frustration of many lower-paid civil servants at the increasing cost of living and the total inadequacy of their present pay packets. The department has overreacted in a situation where an understanding and sympathetic approach would have impressed staff and public alike."

But within his own union Mr Drain faces a move by 55,000 gas industry workers to postpone a phase two agreement due on July 1. An emergency motion to reverse the decision was narrowly defeated at a delegate meeting of the union's gas group yesterday.

The union's dominant local government group has secured a phase two agreement for 500,000 workers from July 1. But Mr Jack Bradburn, chairman of the local government committee, said: "We are not tied by that agreement. If there is a free-for-all, we have told the employers that we are free to submit further claims."

Mr Bradburn gave a warning that staff morale was deteriorating as the quality of service was suffering and increasing numbers of workers were trying to leave.

The union is facing a challenge to an overtime ban introduced on April 1, in protest at a crucial meeting of the TUC economic committee. Little more than half the 1,200 branches have operated the ban, and a motion has been put to the conference to call it off.

Bank clerks dealt: The £7,000-strong Confederation of Bank Staff Associations, a non-TUC union, opted yesterday to wait for the end of phase two of the pay policy before putting in a wage claim (the Press Association writes).

Provincial papers spread strike to London

By Our Labour Staff

Members of the National Union of Journalists in the London office of Westminster Press went on strike last night in support of their colleagues employed by North of England Newspapers, part of the group, who are involved in a strike over a closed shop.

The 16 London-based journalists took their action after Mr Martin Davies, the London editor, had refused to give assurances that he would allow them to decline to undertake work for the *Northern Echo* and the group's other Darlington newspapers.

Westminster Press, with the support of the Newspaper Society, has made it clear that it is opposed to the editorial closed shop because it would "give the NUJ the power to license journalists in Britain". Mr Davies said: "The union today asked me to connive to their action which is calculated to deprive our Darlington papers of copy and pictures by guaranteeing that I would take no action against anyone who overtly refused to do work for those newspapers. I could not possibly give such an undertaking."

Newspaper postpones technology plans

By A Staff Reporter

The *Financial Times* is to abandon its plans to install new computerized technology for production of the newspaper. They involved direct transcription of copy into the computer by journalists, eliminating many of the functions of compositors.

The main craft print union, the National Graphical Association, was in danger of many of its members at the paper losing their jobs. It now seems that the management cannot get agreement on direct transcription of copy by journalists or their secretaries.

Mr Alan Bare, the paper's chief executive, told a joint meeting of management and union officials yesterday that the plans would be shelved until the industrial relations climate improved.

"That could be in three months or three years", he said. "Postponement does not mean we are going to go bust, but I still think in the long term every paper is going to have to get this technology to suit their own particular ways."

"We have regretfully come to the conclusion that we can

Six men convicted in £3m drugs ring trial

Six men, including the son of a Malaysian tin mine millionaire, were convicted at the Central Criminal Court last night of being concerned in a £3m Chinese heroin drug ring, said to have links with the Triad, the Chinese secret society.

Two of the men admitted involvement, but four of them were found guilty by a jury after a retirement of more than seven hours. Two other men were acquitted.

The jury had still to reach verdicts on three further counts, two of which involve a fifth man, when the trial was adjourned until today.

The Crown's case, which the men were the main operators—financiers, importers and distributors—of a Chinese heroin drug ring centred on Gerrard Street, Soho, London.

Evidence was given that the ring imported from Malaysia 25lb of Chinese heroin, with a potential value of £3m. It was stated that the Triad were overlords of the drug ring.

An operation by Scotland Yard's drug squad involved the use of undercover detectives.

Syed Abu Bakar, aged 23, a logging contractor from Selangor, Malaysia, described as an important courier in the drugs ring, was found guilty on seven drug charges, including plotting unlawfully to supply.

Found guilty on the main conspiracy charge with Bakar were John How (David) Lim, aged 22, and Tang Poo Off Bai, aged 21, both students of Beachfield Park, Cricklewood, north-west London, and Leonardo Antonio Bizarra, aged 34, a Hong Kong-born club manager of The 39 Club, Gerrard Street, Soho, who lives in Florence Street, Hendon.

Kin Wah Cheung, aged 31, a Hong Kong-born crumpier also of The 39 Club, was acquitted of being concerned in the plot.

The second man acquitted was Fong Poh Cheung, aged 26, a Malaysian-born male nurse of Fencible Road, Ilford.

Fong Poh Cheung was found not guilty of possessing heroin with intent to supply.

The jury has yet to reach a verdict on the conspiracy charge in respect of Giles James Ebbett, aged 24, who has already pleaded guilty to possessing heroin with intent to supply.

It also has to reach verdicts in respect of Tony Lim, aged 44, a Singapore-born restaurant proprietor and gambling club owner, of The 39 Club, Gerrard Street, who lives in Cricklewood, in respect of the conspiracy charge and possession of heroin.

The trial of Kok Lim (Jason) Ng (pronounced Uan), aged 25, son of a Malaysian tin mine millionaire, of Gloucester Terrace, Paddington, charged with plotting and admitted smuggling, conspiring to supply, and possession of heroin with intent to supply.

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No discrimination over coloured waitress

A man who was jailed by the Nazis before the war was cleared of racial discrimination at Birmingham Crown Court yesterday.

Judge Sunderland said that the refusal by the man's company to employ a "coloured" woman of 28 as a Wimpy-Bar waitress in Wolverhampton was a technical breach of the Race Relations Act. But, he said, Mr Bernard Peters, managing director of Tulse Ltd, which operated the franchise, would not tolerate racial discrimination in his organization.

Six weeks ago, the Race Relations Board sought several hundred pounds damages for Mrs Sybil Codrington, of Ringwood Road, Bushbury, Wolverhampton.

She said she applied for a £19-a-week job at the Wimpy-Bar in the Wulfrun Centre, Wolverhampton, and was refused by the manager on the ground that he did not employ coloured waitresses.

Mr Peters, whose company is based at Newport, Gwent, said he was terribly upset about the case. He said his company imposed no bar on coloured people, and the Wolverhampton manager had been threatened with strong disciplinary action if there was any repetition of the incident.

In a reserved judgment, the judge awarded Mrs Codrington £40 damages, but denied the board a declaration that there had been any unlawful discrimination.

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Her visit by Queen affirmed but cabarets ruled out

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people from all walks of life in
Northern Ireland will have the
opportunity to meet the Queen
and the Duke of Edinburgh.
Sensitive time: The Queen last
visited Northern Ireland in 1966
(the Press-Association reports).
Plans for this visit were criti-
cized in some quarters when
they were first announced be-
cause of security, but special
protection has been organized.
The dates of the visit fall in
a traditionally sensitive week.
She will be there just after the
anniversary of the introduction
of internment and just before
the "loyalist" Apprentice Boys
hold their march in London-
Down.

During the last visit a Rolie-
Royce taking the Queen and the
Duke of Edinburgh through Bel-
fast was struck by a concrete
block weighing 20lb, which was
hurled from the fourth floor of
a building under construction.
A youth, aged 17, was later
jailed for four years.
Visit welcomed: Confirmation
of the visit will be welcomed
by most of the community and
particularly the loyalists.
They see it as reinforcing
Northern Ireland's links with
the Crown and as a personal
fulfilment of a recent speech
in which the Queen made a
specific reference to Northern
Ireland as part of her realm.
(Our Belfast Correspondent
writes.)

Soldiers are jailed for attack on civilian

Robert Harper, aged 60, a
charity worker for troops in
Ulster is now frightened every
time he sees a soldier because
of an appalling beating, it was
stated at Belfast City Commis-
sion yesterday.

Two soldiers admitted beating
Mr Harper with rifles before
hijacking his car in an attempt
to go absent without leave.
Gunner Trevor Robb, aged 20,
and Gunner Stephen Mercer,
aged 19, were jailed for 12 and
15 years respectively.

Mr Harper, a power worker,
suffered severe paralysis down
one side of his face and partial
paralysis of one arm as a result
of the attack, it was stated.
Gunner Robb and Gunner
Mercer, attached to 45 Medium
Regiment, Royal Artillery Corps,
pleaded guilty to causing
grievous bodily harm last July,
hijacking the car, and unlaw-
fully possessing two Army rifles.
Charges of attempted murder
were withdrawn by the Crown.

Mr Harper was found on
waste ground near the Belfast
docks the morning after the
attack.
Gunner Mercer was said to
have gone back and beaten Mr
Harper further after he had
knocked him out. Counsel for
Gunner Robb said the trouble
apparently began because his
superiors refused to allow him
to see his parents who were
passing through Belfast.

Two installed as Knights of Garter

By Philip Howard

The Queen yesterday invested
and installed two new Knights
of the Garter in the oldest order
of Christian chivalry in Eng-
land, which has become a
potent symbol of English
nationalism.

At the investiture in the
throne room of Windsor Castle
the Queen buckled the blue and
gold garters on the left legs of
Lord Cromer and Marshal of
the Royal Air Force Lord
Elworthy in symbolism of
Christian brotherhood more
than six centuries old. The
prelate of the order, the Bishop
of Winchester, exhorted them
to wear the garter "in
memorial of the blessed martyr,
St George".

At Windsor, at least, there is
no inclination to substitute St
Albans, St Patrick, or anybody
else for that muscular Christian
paragon saint who has been a
source of the town's fame and
prosperity for so long.

After a luncheon off gold
plate in the Waterloo Chamber,
the knights, their Sovereign
and members of her family
made their annual procession
down the hill to the lower
ward and the installation ser-
vice in St George's Chapel.

Walking two by two, as
anciently decreed, in sweeping
mantles of deep-blue velvet and
plumed hats, the elderly
knights looked impressive, but
unfitted for the athletic and
amatory activities for which
the order was originally
founded. As constable and
governor of Windsor Castle,
Lord Elworthy usually leads
the crocodile. This year he
had to march with his brother
Knights of the Garter.

Accordingly, the procession
had to be led by the governor
of the Military Knights of
Windsor, the "poor knights",
soldiers of gentle birth who by
reason of age or infirmity were
grown more fit for prayer than
war. The Knights of the
Garter idly long ago appointed
them as substitutes to kneel in
for them at the tedious chore of
daily Masses.

These distinguished old
soldiers are the only people left
who still wear the scarlet uni-
form of unattached officers and
officers on half pay chosen for
them by William IV in 1834.



The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh at Windsor.

Their governor, Major-General
Sir Edmund Hakevill Smith,
was indisposed. So the proce-
sion was led proudly by the
acting governor, Brigadier
William Robinson, a magnificent
octogenarian, who has been, so
to speak, always a bridesmaid,
never the bride at the Garter
service for many years.

After the new knights were
duly installed with more prayers
in the name of St George, who
laid aside the fear of man and
was faithful even unto death,

the knights remembered their
illustrious companions who have
died since they last met in St
George's: Lord Casey, Lord
Avon, Lord Cobham, the Duke
of Portland, and the super-
numerary royal knight, Prince
Paul of Yugoslavia.

Large crowds gathered as
usual to watch this ancient
piece of royal theatre. It ended
a particularly busy 10 days for
Windsor, which is always busy
with the monarchy business in
the summer.

Five-year wait for arthritic patients

By John Roper

Health Services Correspondent
The replacement of arthritic
joints has been improved techni-
cally since the first hip joint
was successfully replaced 15
years ago, but the waiting
period for an operation can be
as long as five years.

Surgery, which now covers
knee, ankle and finger joints,
with the possibility of elbow,
wrist and shoulder operations
being added soon, relieves pain
and improves mobility, the
Arthritis and Rheumatism
Council said yesterday in a
report marking the beginning
of National Arthritis Week.

The report said that the aver-
age waiting time in Britain was
14 months, but even urgent
cases had to wait for three
years in some areas. There were
great differences between
regions: Liverpool and Sheffield
were the worst areas, with an
operation rate of only 57 per
cent of the national average.
Birmingham had a 79 per cent
rate, Oxford 82 per cent, Man-
chester 85 per cent and New-
castle upon Tyne 91 per cent.
In Wales, the operation rate was
77 per cent.

Orthopaedic surgeons thought
that delays were due to pres-
sure on surgeons' time, lack of
operating-theatre time and
shortage of beds. Other factors
were the shortages of nurses
and anaesthetists and lack of
beds specifically designed for
arthritic patients.

Some surgeons thought that
too much time was spent in
seeing out-patients who did not
need surgery. Such cases, they
suggested, should be the respon-
sibility of general practitioners
or rheumatologists.

The report said that the
delays meant that surgeons had
to decide on who should have
a joint replaced, judging the
separate claims of those who
were economically or physically
dependent, young or old.

A Walking Miracle, (Arthritis and
Rheumatism Council, 8-10 Charing
Cross Road, London WC2H 0RN;
35p).

Formula for peace in television dispute

By Kenneth Gosling

A formula for settling the
dispute that cost Thames Tele-
vision its jubilee coverage last
week and led to a backlog of
programmes awaiting screening
will be put to workers at the
company's Teddington studios
today.

Details were worked out over
the weekend in meetings be-
tween senior Thames manage-
ment and officials of the Asso-
ciation of Cinematograph, Tele-
vision and Allied Technicians.

The union represents 34
female production assistants
who are claiming extra pay-
ment for operating a new editing
technique.

If the dispute is not resolved
today it will mean that 400 tech-
nicians, who have been idle for
more than a fortnight, will be
laid off.

"We cannot go on as we have
been, paying highly skilled
operatives for doing nothing",
a Thames representative said.
"The cost so far has been
£250,000."

Any agreement reached must,
it is understood, include the
method of "time code" edit-
ing: it has been in force for
the past two years. "If we
gave it up", the representative
said, "we could not get any of
our material edited outside the
building. Our own editing
suites are jam-packed."

Much recorded material is
awaiting editing, including epi-
sodes of the popular series
Rock Follies.

Thames pointed out yesterday
that the agreement with the
union dated back two years, pre-
ceding phase one of the pay
policy. "So we were able to pay
the people who it was obvious
from the start would do extra
work, the engineers who inven-
ted the system and the editors,
but it was not envisaged there
would be extra work for the pro-
duction assistants. They worked
it for 12 months without extra
pay."

"We took a scheme to the
Pay Board and they threw it
out."

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v attempt to stop US key going to terrorists

campaign to stop the
money from the United
terrorist organizations.
ern Ireland is to be
d. The decision is a
f a recent visit to
by leaders of the
peace movement, who
minent politicians, in-
Senator Edward Ken-
vernor Hugh Carey and
ew Young, the United
Ambassador to the
Aibanns.
merican politicians re-
their plea for Irish

Americans to stop providing
financial support for the ter-
rorists.
It was agreed to spread the
peace movement's message by
setting up groups all over the
United States and distributing
the movement's newspaper,
Peace by Peace.
The peace leaders will return
to the United States later this
month to complete details of
the campaign. In a statement
they said that paramilitary or-
ganizations would continue, so
long as there was massive finan-
cial support from America.

Talks on Ulster police attitudes sought by SDLP

From Our Correspondent
Belfast

The Social Democratic and
Labour Party is to seek a meet-
ing with Mr Kenneth Newman,
Chief Constable of Northern
Ireland, to discuss matters
which the party says are in-
hibiting full acceptance of the
impartiality of the police.

The party says that it would
like in particular to discuss the
apparent failure in some parts
of Northern Ireland to bring
anyone to justice for serious
sectarian murders.

members of group for theft

members of the punk
oup, The Clash, were
magistrates at Morpeth,
berland, yesterday,
ending the weekend in
las Headon, aged 22,
singer, whose stage
Joseph Strummer, were
appeared before the
ates on June 3 on theft
but they failed to
bail. They were taken
path at the weekend
London and held in

rday Mr Mellor, of
Hill, London, admitted
pillows and towels,
at £26 from an hotel
s fined £60. Mr Headon,
sbury Park, London,
d stealing a door key,
key ring from the same
nd was fined £40.

achutist lives r crash

Harry Cookson, aged 20,
fall parachutist, survived
0 foot plunge to the
when his parachute
as a tangle of ropes
k at Kirkbridge Airfield,
ia, on Sunday.
Cookson is in a Carlisle
d with broken legs, a
ed arm and collar bone
and injuries.

Conflict over revitalized Covent Garden goes on

By John Young
Planning Reporter

It is London wanted to give
itself a lasting jubilee present
it could surely make no better
choice than to revitalize the 96
historic and beautiful acres of
Covent Garden, which has been
quietly decaying since long
before the market moved out
two and a half years ago. No
single project would do more
to enhance the attractions of
the capital or to prove that
there is still life and hope in
the inner cities.

But when and how will it
happen? Ten years and three
master plans since it first
addressed itself to that ques-
tion, the Greater London Coun-
cil is still in conflict with
Camden and the City of West-
minster, and with local busi-
nessmen and residents. The
latest public inquiry was held
as recently as last March.

The issues are complex and
redioes but, broadly, the GLC
has dropped nearly all the
redevelopment proposals in its
1968 plan, which would have
effectively turned the area into
a motorway lined with office
blocks and hotels.

Westminster City Council
thinks the pendulum has swung
too far against commercial ex-
ploitation, and that to attempt
to finance large-scale renovation
without adequate rate revenue
will prove a drain on public
funds. Residents fear that those
sentiments will be echoed by
the new Conservative admini-
stration in County Hall.

"We are not being greedy",
Mr James McNichol, a leader
of the Covent Garden Commu-
nity Association, insists. The
association has campaigned
aggressively for what it calls a
balanced community, with an
adequate proportion of low-cost
housing and jobs for local
people.

"We have people coming into
our office every day, inquiring
about commercial space", he
adds. "One can feel sympathy
to most of them individually,

but all together they form a
flood."

"Obviously we recognize that
some streets, like Long Acre,
will always be mainly commer-
cial. So what we must do is
bring the remaining resi-
dential streets and for shops to
service them."

One obstacle, he says, is that
the owners of many derelict
and semi-derelict buildings are
refusing to sell, or to demolish,
in the hope that one day they
may get permission for profit-
able redevelopment. They will
offer only short leases, with re-
novation clauses, which attract
the more expensive sort of
shops and professional offices
but preclude their use for
housing, workshops, or local
stores.

Already some parts of Covent
Garden, such as Floral Street,
have been described in glossy
magazines as future "trendy"
areas. The results are begin-
ning to show in the form of
studios and antique shops, wine
bars and restaurants, and
offices for advertising and pub-
lic relations firms.

There seems little reason to
doubt that the GLC's own multi-
million-pound rehabilitation of
the Central Market building
will be a huge commercial suc-
cess, and will act as a catalyst
for the surrounding area. It is
not difficult to visualize the
rows of former fruit and vege-
table stores transformed into
shops and pavement cafes that
would bring much-needed style
and grace to the West End.

Against such pressures, the
association might be seen to be
fighting a losing battle. Its
critics say Mr McNichol and his
colleagues are hopelessly ideal-
istic and that to try to re-create
the sort of mixed village they
have in mind, in the heart of
London in the late twentieth
century, is not feasible.

But on one thing everyone,
even perhaps belatedly the
GLC, is agreed. Covent Garden
emphatically does not need yet
another master plan.

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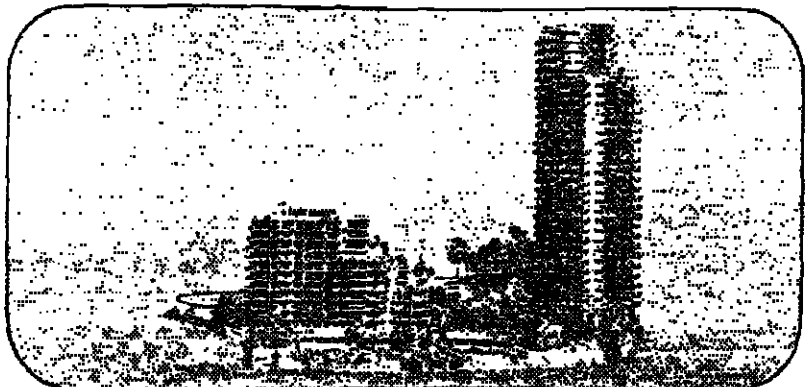
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HOME NEWS

Whitehall review committee facing a difficult selection task

Two opposing views about recruitment of future 'high fliers' for Civil Service

By Peter Hennessy

The Civil Service is about to begin a thorough investigation into the way its future "high fliers" are recruited, trained and groomed during the early years of their Whitehall careers.

A team from the Civil Service Department, led by Mr Peter Coster, an assistant secretary, has just completed a statistical analysis of the administration trainee scheme. It was introduced in 1971, in the wake of the Fulton report, as the new entry grade for young men and women destined for top posts in government service.

A committee, chaired by Mr John Moore, a deputy secretary in the department, has been appointed to review the scheme's findings. Its membership includes one outsider, Mr Ralph Hopps, former personnel director of the National Westminster Bank, and a second is being sought.

In addition to Dr Fergus Allen, First Civil Service Commissioner, and Mr Clifford Barnfield, a CSD under secretary coordinating the Administration Trainee Review, as the exercise is officially known, the bulk of the committee consists of principal establishment officers from a representative spread of ministries. They include Mr Ewen Broadbent (Defence), Mr Derek Andrews (Agriculture, Fisheries and Food), Mr Ivor Manley (Energy), Mr Ronald Matthews (Health and Social Security), Mr J. E. King (Welsh Office) and Mr George Iley (Environment and Transport).

Behind the committee's terms of reference lie a host of contentious issues. The social origins of the higher Civil Service and the degree to which it has attracted arts graduates from the ancient universities has dominated public and parliamentary discussion about Whitehall. The debate is between two strongly argued points of view: those who hold that the requirements of high policy-

making demand that the Civil Service should recruit the best university-trained minds whatever their discipline and groom them through rapid promotion to become policy advisers to ministers; and those who assert that such an allegedly elitist and generalist emphasis is socially divisive, ignores talent in the middle ranks and is inappropriate for the management tasks which are a growing feature of the contemporary Civil Service.

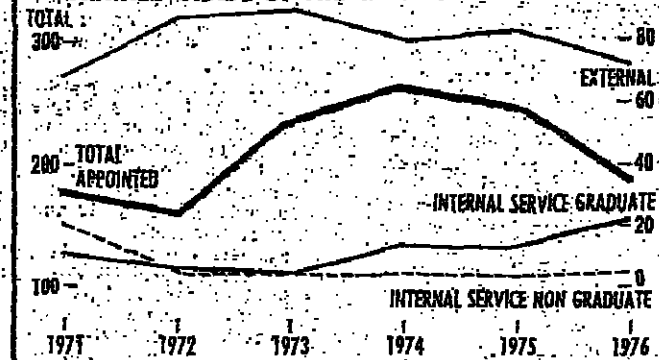
Before 1971 the key recruitment grade was that of assistant principal, with about 90 successful entrants each year. The administration trainee scheme was designed to achieve a larger and broader intake with fast streaming decisions delayed for between two and four years.

Between 170 and 270 trainees have been recruited annually. About four fifths of them have been fast streamed, in contrast to the estimate of a third made when the scheme was introduced. Particular emphasis has been laid on the promotion of "in-service" candidates drawn from the executive grades. There have been fewer successes from those sources than the Civil Service Commission would have liked, but every successful internal candidate is offered a post, a rule that does not apply to graduates recruited from outside.

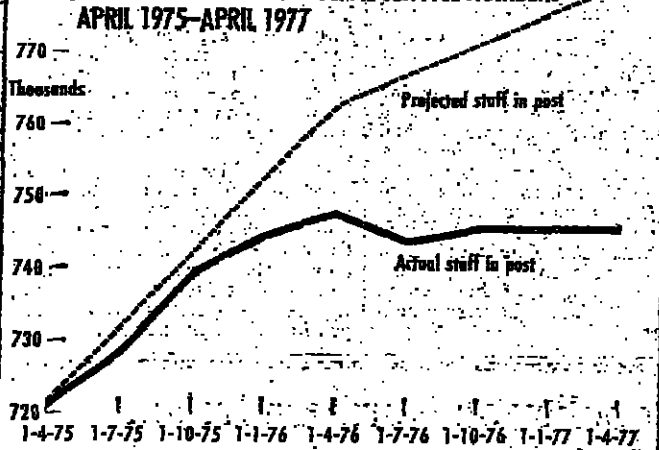
The review committee will examine with particular care the past history of promotions from executive grades illustrated in the accompanying graph. A powerful element in their thinking will be the increasing proportion of graduates entering the Civil Service as executive officers, which has grown from 5 per cent in 1965, 17 per cent in 1970, and 28 per cent in 1973 to 41 per cent in 1975.

Sir Douglas Allen, Head of the Home Civil Service, told the Commons Select Committee on Expenditure last month that planned changes in Whitehall training would recognize the need to provide the new

RECRUITMENT TO THE ADMINISTRATION TRAINEE GRADE OF THE CIVIL SERVICE



ACTUAL AND PROJECTED CIVIL SERVICE NUMBERS



type of executive officer with better career opportunities. His remarks pointed towards a solution for the review committee's dilemma of broadening access to the higher Civil Service while sustaining the stream of intellectual excellence provided by direct entry graduates.

The committee is unlikely to accept the suggestion of the Society of Civil and Public Servants, which represents middle management grades, that all recruitment should be res-

tricted to executive officer level and that the Civil Service Selection Board, which examines candidates for administrative traineeships by a series of tests and interviews, should be abolished. But they could recommend that a smaller graduate entry of about 90 to 100 a year should be placed alongside an improved system of training and career development for executive officers as a dual mechanism for filling top posts in Whitehall.

Downing post for PC annoy union

By Tim Jones

The Civil Service Union yesterday called for an urgent inquiry into the appointment of Robert Matthews, the officer who stood guard at the Prime Minister's residence for 16 years, to be done in haste.

The union said it was a "silly industrial action" to block Downing Street from half if it could not see the principle that jobs were earned by members who properly advertised.

The union's anger was aroused when Mr Ca said on television that Matthews, who had guarded the Prime Minister's residence for 16 years, to be done in haste.

Mr Leslie Moody, the general secretary, said: "making it absolutely clear the union resents Mr Ca's entirely innocent of us consider his appointment a crude example of nepotism and patronage." Mr Matthews, he said, he retired with a police pension to take up a worth £80 a week which, by agreement have been to a member of his union. "The Downing Street darts, in their grin de nation to push through appointment at all costs, trampled underfoot union members and the legitimate rights of hundreds of loyal servants," he said.

Mr Moody said in a letter to the Prime Minister: "to tell you that this has caused deep resentment amongst my members do not have to tell you the suggestion of patronage in the Civil Service is anathema to Civil Service unions."

Leading article, page 17

Glasgow still in turmoil after the elections

Glasgow remains shaken by the upheaval in local government last month which brought a premature end to more than 40 years of almost unbroken rule by the Labour Party and gave the Scottish nationalists the balance of power. The district council elections removed several eminent faces without a ripple on the political pool, and some radical changes in the running of the city are to be expected.

Although the Labour Party won most seats, its previous majority was so reduced that it declined to form an administration. It now has 30 seats, the Conservatives 25, the Scottish National Party 16, and the Liberals, one. The Glasgow socialists were less courageous than their Westminster brethren in accepting a minority situation, although they did secure the Lord Provost's post, and some of the most important council representations on outside bodies.

So, in a nutshell, Glasgow has a Labour majority, a Tory administration headed by a Labour politician with an effective veto on both sides held by the nationalists. There is also a wider political reality that the Scottish National Party is inept, a Conservative minority attempting to guide the administration along lines diametrically opposite to the Glasgow tradition and nationalists determined to set up a new political system in Glasgow out of the conventional rut.

At first it seemed that Glasgow belonged to no one; that the district council elections had left the city with a deadlocked and unworkable administration. It then became clear to the city leaders that the Local Government (Scotland) Act did not allow any central government intervention because of alleged ineffectiveness. For as long as the council was elected in and operation it had to find its own solution and make its own compromises. The old council elections came once a year, the new once every three years. In other words we are stuck with it until the public can make its next judgement on us in 1980, one councillor said.

Given that the nationalists are out to win hearts in west central Scotland for parliamentary ends, they regard their uplift on the Glasgow council from one to 16 seats as a fine chance to show their political maturity. Because of that they might be expected to support broadly socialist policies, but it seems that some secret socialist cows are none the less heading for slaughter. The sale of coun-

Regional report

Ronald Faux Glasgow

oil houses will shortly issue that. The Labour group of selling because it thinks good housing stock would thus reducing the quality. The nationalists modified their original support for selling in favour of tenants' investment scheme would be halfway between Labour and Conserv. policies.

A compromise is likely between the Tories and nationalists, with two schemes in council houses where the two parties been successful. Each would introduce its own scheme and the results be compared.

The day-to-day running of Glasgow continues outside the council. It is chiefly the long direction, planning and ciple which are being disturbed by the new political situation. That is unfortunate. Glasgow, perhaps more than any city in Britain, depends needs these elements. The has perhaps the worst housing in Britain and an increasing call on ratepayers to finance new roads, public services were built of new housing and environmental improvements and new housing was concentrated in multi-storey blocks. The derelict remained, the council rents rose and public spending was cut. Labour reaped harvest of that unfortunate combination last month, but difficulties remain.

People are leaving the city at the rate of 25,000 a year, the number of businesses also declining. Some attracted to new towns in parts of Scotland, but it based the expense of business. The district rate is 71p in the pound, but across the city it is 39p; that is hardly a incentive to belong to Glasgow.

The city owes many troubles to its political past and a new hope that an effective leadership can be forged to prove the future. After Scotland is now a three-part nation. Is it too daunting consider that a Scot Assembly could have a political mixture similar to that of new Glasgow District Council.

Murdered girl thrown from flat

The police were hunting yesterday for a killer who attacked Lynn Counce, aged six, when she got home in Prestgill, Lancashire, from Sunday school. The girl died from asphyxia due to pressure on the neck, before her body was thrown out of the window of the flat where she lived.

Policewoman dies

Woman Police Constable Caroline Symes, aged 20, who was based in Chesham, has died in Frenchay Hospital, near Bristol, after suffering severe head injuries when she was struck from her horse.

Ninety police stations closed

The controversial police reorganization plan in Devon has caused the closure of 90 police stations in past two years.

Mr Richard Thomas, C. Constable of the two county, said 134 stations had been reduced to 44 and the reorganization was completed.

Dead woman named

A woman who was killed after she was struck by a train as it pulled out of Kettering station, Northamptonshire, was named yesterday as Mrs Dorothy Fellow, 54, of Kettering.

PETER STUYVESANT

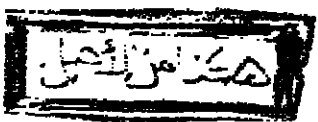


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ME NEWS

Tory defends stand on homeless

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

Conservative amendments to the new homelessness Bill are designed to make it work, not wreck it, Mr. Hugh Ross, opposition spokesman on the environment, said yesterday. He was replying to accusations by seven housing charities in *The Times* yesterday.

The Conservatives had tabled 16 of the 74 amendments, Mr. Ross said, and they were designed to ensure that only genuinely homeless people had priority in rehousing.

"Of course those families who really are homeless must be given immediate help," he said. "We cannot have families walking the streets through no fault of their own."

"But local councils have a duty to those on the waiting

list, too. If it becomes known that jumping the queue actually works, our whole system of allocating council housing according to need will collapse."

The Bill, which goes into committee in the Commons today, will transfer responsibility for the homeless from social services departments to housing authorities with wider duties on the authorities to provide permanent housing.

Mr. Ross said he was also concerned that additional duties should not be placed on local authorities without resources being made available, and he referred to scores of representations from councils saying that the Bill could not work.

The Association of District Councils estimated yesterday

that the Bill would cost the 333 district housing authorities in England and Wales an extra £14m a year in building and staff costs, in spite of government claims that it would not increase public expenditure.

The association based its estimate on a survey of one in 10 of its member authorities, which showed that they expected to have to help an extra two families a week and employ another two staff each.

Revenue costs would amount to an extra £5m a year, and capital costs for hostel building to £3m.

"It is clear that those who would have to operate the Bill consider that it goes far beyond a mere transfer of social services responsibilities," Mr. Frank Bushell, the association's housing committee chairman, said yesterday.

Flotilla of boats in fishing protest

By Michael Horsnell

A flotilla of fishing vessels will sail up the Thames today in support of a campaign for an exclusive 50-mile fishing limit for British trawlers.

Led by the Hull trawler, *Junella*, which is returning from a 51-day trip in the north Atlantic with 450 tons of fish on board, vessels from ports all round the coast will take part in the demonstration against EEC fisheries policy.

The protest has been timed as a curtain raiser for talks in Luxembourg on June 27 when the EEC's Council of Agriculture Ministers is due to discuss revision of the common fisheries policy.

As vessels sailed towards the Thames yesterday the *Junella* moored alongside HMS Belfast in the Pool of London.

An official of the British Fishing Federation said: "We're not going to fling fish over the roads or blockade other countries' ports. Ours is the British way. Orderly, even good-humoured, but the rest of Europe would do well not to mistake the grim determination that lies behind our action."

Mr. Neil Parker, director of the British Fishing Federation, said that unless a 50-mile limit is introduced there is a danger that British fishing ground would be "fished out" by other countries.

Mr. Sillkin, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, will be meeting representatives of the British Fishing Federation in Hull tomorrow.

Servicemen feel let down over their pay

By Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

The jubilee might seem a little short on silver to members of her Majesty's Forces. Servicemen have been more concerned with guarding their change than changing the guard since the Government awarded them a 5 per cent rise a month ago.

A discreet murmur in the ranks has become clearly audible as they prepare to receive their first new pay cheques and count their mixed blessings. Discontent arises less from the rise, which is largely accepted as part of the Government's phase two of the pay policy, than from the simultaneous increases in food and accommodation charges that have taken most of it away.

A private's net income, after tax and deductions, has risen from £25.60 to £27.11 a week, only 51p more. A second lieutenant has seen his real income go up by 35p a week, from a net £28.32 to £28.67. For a sergeant with two children living in married quarters the net increase has amounted to £2.26 from £48.66 to £50.92. A number might have received no rise at all but for recent tax concessions.

One officer commented: "Very few like the thought of a Servicemen's union. Many join the Forces to get away from unions and the atmosphere of industrial confrontation. But in the absence of one, they feel badly let down by their senior officers who they think could have done more to plead their case."

There is also irritation over the lack of a proper housing policy. The Army and RAF prefer their personnel to live on the spot in barracks or married quarters. But the review is bound by charter to keep rents and food bills in line with those in civilian life, so they keep going up.

As a result it has become increasingly attractive for Servicemen to buy their houses and often to leave their families behind in them. Even in the RAF, which has had the highest proportion of married quarters, 65 per cent of all officers and 35 per cent of non-commissioned ranks now own their homes. Meanwhile, the Rent Act has made it more difficult for them to let their homes while they serve abroad.

Many Servicemen regret the introduction of the military salary in 1970. Until then they were badly paid, but enjoyed a higher social wage with the help of allowances and free keep. Many feel they were better off then than they are now with the system of higher salaries and higher charges. But it would be difficult to go back to the old system.

At present there is little the Forces can do except grumble. There is no serious danger that they might openly rebel against their pay and conditions. Nor are they tempted to leave in large numbers while the dole queues outside remain so long. But Service commanders are concerned that morale might be damaged severely if there is no early assurance of better days to come.

NCB not to obey court for fear of miners

From Our Correspondent
Nottingham

The National Coal Board admitted yesterday that it had refused to obey a court order because it feared industrial action by members of the National Union of Mineworkers. It rejected a request by Mr. Philip Pedley, a solicitor, to examine attendance records at Shirebrook Colliery, Nottinghamshire, despite an order from an industrial tribunal.

The board has informed him that it is not prepared to allow him access "because of the very real risk of industrial action at the colliery and possibly at other collieries in the locality."

Mr. Pedley, of Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, wrote in reply: "It is a sad day for the coal industry and for England when one hears that an order of a court designed to disclose the truth cannot be carried out without threat of industrial action."

The man at the centre of the dispute, Mr. Jack Bonsall, aged 39, a former haulage worker, said yesterday: "The coal board obviously considers it is above the law." Mr. Bonsall of Ljanc Grove, Shirebrook, was dismissed from his job at Shirebrook Colliery on February 1 for alleged absenteeism.

He appeared before an industrial tribunal in April, claiming unfair dismissal. The case was adjourned when he said that other workers at the pit with worse records had not been dismissed.

The tribunal issued an order allowing its solicitor access to records at the colliery to consider his allegation.

The coal board said: "The hearing resumes on July 10 and our solicitors will make a statement."

Drug carrier girl gives names to court

From Our Correspondent
Reading

Susan Seaman, aged 28, a drugs courier, named at Reading Crown Court yesterday members of an international smuggling ring after Judge Campbell Salmon stopped her case to give her a chance to expose the gang.

Miss Seaman, a Canadian, had kept silent about her "employers" since she was arrested with £12,000 of drugs at Heathrow airport, London. She was jailed for nine months after admitting trying to bring cannabis resin, liquid cannabis and cocaine into Britain.

In brief

Many will start family on dole

In the next decade "love on the dole" will be a reality, Sir George Sharp, convener of the region and chairman of the Scottish Convention of Local Authorities, said at a meeting of the Education Committee yesterday.

With 41 per cent of all aged 16 and 17 in Eire out of work, many would marry and even start families on unemployment pay.

Post Office staff hurt in raid

Two masked men, posing as CID officers, who broke into a sub-postoffice in Hurst Street, Oxford, beat up the sub-postmaster and his wife, and fled with £750, being sought by the police. One of the men is said to be "very violent".

Mr. Philip Goodwin, aged 65, and his wife Ellen, aged 64, were taken to hospital but later allowed home.

Test of new sound system

A new British-developed system which gives a listener the impression of being completely surrounded by sound is to be tried out on Radio City, in Liverpool, on June 24.

The tests of the system, called Ambisonics, will be part of Liverpool's jubilee celebrations, including the visit of the Queen to the city.

Island tax record

Guernsey's Government received £13.5m in income tax from the island's 52,000 inhabitants last year. The standard rate of income tax has been 20 per cent since 1960.

Solicitor 'living in fool's paradise' stole £250,000

From Our Correspondent
Manchester

Reginald Davies, aged 54, a solicitor, was living in his own fool's paradise in the two years in which he stole more than £250,000 of his clients' money, it was stated at Manchester Crown Court yesterday. He used the cash to bolster up ailing companies and to keep up his high standard of living, it was added.

Mr. Davies, of Dale Brow, Prestbury, Cheshire, was jailed for six years after he admitted nine charges of theft, using a forged document and furnishing false information. He asked for 29 other offences of theft to be considered.

Mr. George Spafford, for the prosecution, said Mr. Davies was the senior partner in a Stockport firm and "a new and traditional type of family solicitor".

Mr. Davies, who had been involved in house let-

ting matters, in his internal investigations into allegations concerning council house lettings, Mr. Horsburgh made it clear in his report that he had found no evidence of bribery or corruption. He added: "I cannot say what the police have discovered on their own. We found no evidence at all of a criminal nature."

Mr. Derek Mason, vice-chairman of the Conservative group on the district council, said yesterday: "As soon as the police side is finished we shall be writing to the Secretary of State for Scotland asking him to set up a judicial inquiry."

Police remove documents from council offices

From Our Correspondent
Glasgow

Officers of Strathclyde police led by Det. Supt. David Aitchison, have removed documents from the offices of Glasgow District Council housing department, which has been at the centre of allegations over house lettings.

An internal investigation into alleged house letting irregularities was conducted by Mr. Charles Horsburgh, deputy director of the council's legal services and administration department. An assistant director of housing resigned, and a member of the housing department staff was dismissed for disobeying council instructions not to

become involved in house let-

ting matters. In his internal investigations into allegations concerning council house lettings, Mr. Horsburgh made it clear in his report that he had found no evidence of bribery or corruption. He added: "I cannot say what the police have discovered on their own. We found no evidence at all of a criminal nature."

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Three accused of assaulting Front leader

Three men were remanded at Edinburgh Sheriff Court yesterday until their trial on October 7, charged with assaulting John Tyndall, the National Front leader, on Saturday.

Sheriff John Forbes agreed that the addresses of the accused should be given as c/o solicitor's office in Alva Street, Edinburgh.

Alan Weir, aged 21, denied assaulting Mr. Tyndall in Broughton Street, Edinburgh, on Saturday and throwing filth at him. He also denied a breach of the peace.

Michael Napier, aged 30, also denied assaulting Mr. Tyndall by punching him on the face and committing a breach of the peace, and David Simon, aged 29, denied assaulting Mr. Tyndall by striking him on the head with a placard or other instrument and committing a breach of the peace.

Recruiting is best in big northern industrial cities

By a Staff Reporter

Many of the prime areas for recruiting Britain's soldiers, sailors and airmen lie in the large northern industrial cities and particularly those of Newcastle upon Tyne, Leeds, Manchester and Liverpool. In Scotland there is heavy recruiting in Glasgow and Edinburgh, as there is also in Cardiff.

That pattern emerges from a Ministry of Defence survey of recruiting figures in England, Scotland and Wales for 1976-77.

Manchester provided 1,081 recruits for the Army and RAF and 268 for the Royal Navy. Liverpool provided 719 for the Army and Navy and 211 for the RAF. In Newcastle 363 joined the Army, 328 the Navy and 168 the RAF. The Navy and Army picked up 585 recruits in Leeds. The RAF took 188.

Glasgow was the most heavily recruited Scottish city, the three services together signing on a total of 711. In Edinburgh 228 joined the Army, 189 the Navy and 163 the RAF. The RAF and Army took 433 recruits in Cardiff and the Navy 109. A heavily recruited city in the West Country was Bristol, where a total of 655 people joined the Services.

Some of the main garrison towns were not as successful as might have been expected. Winchester, for instance, recruited only 34 soldiers and Caterick 26. Aldershot fared somewhat better with 131.

Another interesting figure was shown in Portsmouth, where in addition to 333 Navy recruits 215 joined the Army. Bottom place in the recruiting stakes went to Lerrwick, in the Shetlands, where the result was nil.

Don't judge a car by the best it will do. But the worst.



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There are five different power units for the Five Series ranging from 1.8 litre producing 90bhp to the 528's 2.8 litre, six cylinder engine producing 170bhp. All the engines give exceptional use—essential for quiet, powerful driving. The flexibility is best in the 528 which can accelerate smoothly and quickly in from as little as 25mph to 123mph. The power is perfectly shed to the race-bred suspension. Even when the car is being in quickly it is never pressed, speed is contained so efficiently the driver has the feeling of absolute, and well-justified, idence.

Inside there's ergonomically designed seating for five. Seating, fort, ventilation and space are exceptional. Great attention has

been paid to the driver's position. He has an excellent view of the road and the sense of complete mastery over the car. The 528 has, as standard, speed related power steering—the power assistance is at maximum for parking yet reduces at speed to give road 'feel'.

As with all BMWs considerable research has gone into both 'passive' and 'active' safety. Should the worst happen the car has an overall integrated system to absorb impact energy. But the chances that this should happen are dramatically reduced because of the car's handling and response to the driver. The pleasure of driving the car also acts as a positive safety factor since it keeps the driver interested in and concentrating on the road.

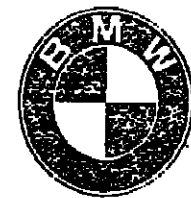
The effect of the Five Series' performance in any conditions is to make even the most trying journey safer and shorter not only in real time, but also in the time one feels one has been driving. If, after such a journey you still feel that you could happily drive for another hour or so then the worst they offer must be very good.

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Max. Speed:	101 mph	109 mph	115 mph	117 mph	126 mph
0-60:	12.9 secs	11.4 secs	10.3 secs	10.6 secs	9.0 secs
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Price:	£4,979	£5,729	£6,099	£6,999	£7,449

(BMW 520, 525, 528 Auto £590 extra) *Source of figures: Motor, Autocar



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Appointments Vacant also on pages 8 & 27

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The successful applicant, aged 25-30, will have a good news sense and the skill to present clear crisp copy on a weekly basis. Ideally reporting experience will have been gained with a food or agricultural publication. A driving licence is essential and an interest in photography would be advantageous.

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Please note, candidates who applied to the previous advertisement in April will be considered and need not re-apply.

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WEST EUROPE

600 Seveso evacuees to go home this month

From Peter Nichols

Milan, June 13

Hundreds of the Seveso inhabitants who were evacuated from their homes in northern Italy because the area was heavily poisoned with dioxin will be able to return there within a month, Dr Sesere Goffari, chairman of the regional administration, announced today.

He said 600 would be able to go back to their own homes, but 200 others evacuated from Zone A next to the Icmesa factory where the explosion occurred, would be given new homes elsewhere in Seveso.

Dr Goffari added that this week the world's name the special commissioner who will be in charge of the region's plan for dealing with the aftermath of the toxic cloud which almost a year ago broke over Seveso.

The disaster, apart from the human suffering involved, is costing Italy huge sums of money. Programmes costing more than 115,000 lire (£60m) have been approved.

The main task has been to destroy the dioxin. How to do so, Dr Goffari admits, "is still partially a mystery". All that is really known about its destruction is that under laboratory conditions it is destroyed by high temperatures.

Thus, one solution was a giant furnace, but this had its limitations because it would take about two years to clear 200,000 tons of earth containing the dioxin. A strip of earth with any real assurance that some poison particles would not survive.

Other possible methods were also under study, such as a washing process similar to the prospectors panned for gold.

At present all the affected earth and other materials have been bulldozed into the highly contaminated part of Zone A, which is fenced and guarded by soldiers.

If no sure way can be found of decontaminating the zone, the whole area may be cemented over.

The return of most of the inhabitants is now thought feasible because most houses in Zone A are in a strip farthest away from the factory. The poisoned earth in this area has been scraped away by the bulldozers.

The adjacent Zone B, which is less contaminated, should "surprise" also be cleared by the bulldozers. Its inhabitants were not evacuated.

Dr Goffari says that bulldozing is not a particularly delicate method and traces of dioxin could be left behind even after the contaminated earth had been moved away.

The region had asked for an opinion from national - as well as regional bodies on its intentions and had called on the World Health Organisation to give its views on how much dioxin could be present without causing harm to the inhabitants. The aim was obviously none, but small quantities might not have a bad effect.

Children and pregnant women would be given special attention. He confirmed that, following a measure approved last August by the regional assembly, pregnant women could have a doctor's advice take advantage of the constitutional court's ruling that therapeutic abortion was in line with the constitution even if no national law imposed it to do so.

This ruling into effect. Between 60 and 70 abortions had been carried out. Some women also went abroad for the operation.

The agreement signed today is valid until December, 1978. It is difficult to make a guess at how many workers will choose to apply for early retirement and what the benefit will be in terms of job oppor-

ties created by their departure.

An optimistic forecast is that employers may fill some 70 to 80 per cent of the vacancies so created, but this depends on the evolution of the political and economic situation between now and the expiration date.

If the victory of the left in the May 1978 elections appears increasingly probable, the incentive to replace the early leavers by young people will be correspondingly less, at least until the election result is known.

The employers refused to agree to demands of the union that every worker who took advantage of the new agreement would be replaced automatically and that joint works committees should be informed of all departures and replacements.

The agreement will make many workers hesitate. One of its less attractive provisions, from their point of view, is that they must undertake not to take up any paid employment as soon as possible so that the agreement is to create new jobs. In this respect, they will be at a disadvantage compared to those who have retired at 65 and can accept

the need for secrecy; and the efficacy of the Swiss counter-espionage service.

Moreover, the attendance of officers at receptions given by East European embassies is being severely limited. Invitations have to be passed first to the Chief of Military Protocol for his approval.

The Russians, who have been deeply implicated in reports of the case, denied earlier this year that Brigadier Jeannot was ever passed over any secret information.

The Moscow weekly Literary Gazette described the case as an "international campaign by the enemies of détente to discredit the Soviet Union", and suggested the affair was a frame-up by West German intelligence agents.

The case has already had its repercussions in the promotion of officers in the forces; relations with foreign diplomats; constraints imposed by

the need for secrecy; and the efficacy of the Swiss counter-espionage service.

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A Communist banner moves among a sea of umbrellas after a thunderstorm broke during a party rally near Madrid.

Bombing wave as Spanish poll campaign ends

From William Chislett

Madrid, June 13

Extremist groups carried out a wave of bomb attacks in Spain early today, the last day of the three-week election campaign, as the 6,000 candidates were doing their final campaigning. The Army was put on a precautionary alert.

Bombs exploded in a railway tunnel near Vitoria, at a monument to General Franco's civil war dead in San Sebastian, in a shop and a police car park in Pamplona and in a bookshop in Madrid. Near Bilbao a television repeater station was damaged, in Berango near by people were left without electricity after a transformer was blown up and in Baracaldo a man died after a bomb exploded in a police car.

The Army went over to Stage Two of Operation Batallon Ram, which is designed to maintain law and order before and after polling on Wednesday.

day when 23,500,000 Spaniards will vote for the first democratic parliament in 41 years.

Troops are helping to guard nuclear and electricity centres, important buildings and big communications installations. These extra security precautions will enable the police and paramilitary Civil Guards to be relieved of their normal duties and to perform others including the guarding of polling stations on Wednesday.

These measures were approved at the last Cabinet meeting and are not considered exceptional.

Various extremist organisations, like the extreme left Grapo and Frap as well as the Basque separatist organisation ETA, have threatened a campaign of violence.

In the Basque region the political-military wing of the ETA has decided to recommence its "war" against the Government.

Extremists' war members right across the political spectrum took advantage of the last hours before polling to put up even more posters. Walls

have now become a most political options.

One of the most notable broadcasts was that of the Democratic Centre, announced its main candidate, Adolfo Suarez, the Minister, would speak on television tonight. He was to give the first live broadcast campaign as a part of the party political broadcasts since parties who have votes in more than 25 provinces were to win a second round of elections at midnight, with brief televised press conferences after Suarez's speech.

With a 35 per cent vote, according to the poll in the newspaper, the Prime Minister's speech is likely to prove highly critical for his party and provoke accusations of fraud by other party leaders.

Tomorrow is a "day of election" when the election will be held over the multi political options.

Parties spending, p.

French trade unions and the employers' federation today signed an agreement giving some 400,000 workers the right to retire voluntarily at 60 years old on 70 per cent of their pay, moving on to full pension at 65.

The Confederation Générale du Travail and the Confédération Française Démocratique du Travail dropped their earlier demands that retirement at 60 with full benefits should be compulsory.

The agreement is one of the cornerstones of the Government's action programme of last April to reduce the level of unemployment, especially of young people, which is running officially at more than one million. Negotiations between the employers' federation and the union began on May 17 on the basis of an agreement of 1972, stipulating that a wage earner declared redundant after the age of 60 would enjoy full retirement rights.

The agreement signed today is valid until December, 1978. It is difficult to make a guess at how many workers will choose to apply for early retirement and what the benefit will be in terms of job oppor-

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The agreement is one of the cornerstones of the Government's action programme of last April to reduce the level of unemployment, especially of young people, which is running officially at more than one million. Negotiations between the employers' federation and the union began on May 17 on the basis of an agreement of 1972, stipulating that a wage earner declared redundant after the age of 60 would enjoy full retirement rights.

The agreement signed today is valid until December, 1978. It is difficult to make a guess at how many workers will choose to apply for early retirement and what the benefit will be in terms of job oppor-

ties created by their departure.

An optimistic forecast is that employers may fill some 70 to 80 per cent of the vacancies so created, but this depends on the evolution of the political and economic situation between now and the expiration date.

If the victory of the left in the May 1978 elections appears increasingly probable, the incentive to replace the early leavers by young people will be correspondingly less, at least until the election result is known.

The employers refused to agree to demands of the union that every worker who took advantage of the new agreement would be replaced automatically and that joint works committees should be informed of all departures and replacements.

The agreement will make many workers hesitate. One of its less attractive provisions, from their point of view, is that they must undertake not to take up any paid employment as soon as possible so that the agreement is to create new jobs. In this respect, they will be at a disadvantage compared to those who have retired at 65 and can accept

the need for secrecy; and the efficacy of the Swiss counter-espionage service.

Moreover, the attendance of officers at receptions given by East European embassies is being severely limited. Invitations have to be passed first to the Chief of Military Protocol for his approval.

The Russians, who have been deeply implicated in reports of the case, denied earlier this year that Brigadier Jeannot was ever passed over any secret information.

The case has already had its repercussions in the promotion of officers in the forces; relations with foreign diplomats; constraints imposed by

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RSEAS

ence Notebook by Michael Leapman

decisions may not matter
ch, but the meeting does

the morning at the... as the Commonwealth... leisurely way by... the rain-soaked... took to musing... of this con-... is unlike almost any... meeting in... needs to achieve... be contentious issues... be issues if the con-... not taken place.

... who like it to... or a theatrical... are... cynicism and a lack... seriousness. Yet it... contest in that... of interest only in... of the event itself.

... ministerial meeting... upon Commonwealth... unusual business to... like a Geneva con-... the... of the... there is no bar-... to be resolved.

... Amin, former... proceedings opened... conference to attend... I have been... about whether the... stator would attend... me is true of the... if, whether James... the... should be... address the meeting... words we shall... the New Economic... the Poverty Gap will... d in hungry bellies... Commonwealth Games... said in the com-

other delegates told television... (newspaper reporters... were not allowed on the plat-... form—shameful discrimination)... that it was not to be assumed... necessarily that the Common-... wealth Games issue was settled... yet.

Security was so thorough that... the driver and crew who were... to remove the train from the... platform were not at first... allowed through the barrier to... go so. The heads of government... sped away to their hotels and... it could be assumed that the... hour's delay in resuming the... conference was to give dele-... gates time to recover from what... British Rail called two "full... restaurant-style meals", con-... sumed with a lethally short gap... in between.

One person who has not yet... presented herself at the con-... ference is Margaret Trudeau, the... estranged wife of the Canadian... Prime Minister and a budding... press photographer. There had... been reports that she would be... in London during the meeting, but she was last... heard of in Paris.

Officials in charge of accredi-... tation for journalists were... warned to give special scrutiny... to Canadian women photo-... graphers. There would be no... objection to giving Mrs... Trudeau a photographer's pass so... long as, like everyone else, she... had a letter from a maga-... zine or newspaper editor con-... firming that she was on a... genuine assignment.

Britain pinning hopes
on African backing

By David Spenser

In a special private session... today, Commonwealth leaders... will tackle the main issues... which have emerged in their... week of plenary discussions. The... most sensitive is human rights... Uganda. But the most... important, from the political... angle, is Rhodesia.

Mr Callaghan and Dr Owen, the... Foreign Secretary, are... hoping to win formal African... backing for their latest attempt... to secure a negotiated settle-... ment. A second round of con-... sultations in Africa is expected... to be undertaken shortly by the... Anglo-American Group of... officials led by Mr John... Graham.

Although African and other... Third World leaders at the con-... ference have said they support... or more accurately, will not... oppose, these tactics, they have... made it clear that they have... little or no expectation of... success.

As the conference nears its... end, there is no hiding the dis-... illusion with which the non-... white Commonwealth members... view this rerun of the... Rhodesian saga.

In both instances, Britain, in... particular, is felt to prefer... words to deeds. The Prime... Minister has striven to convince... Britain's partners of his... sincerity, but the plain fact is... that the limitations of Britain's... power are evident for all to... see.

The discussion today on... human rights represents some-... thing of a test for the Com-... monwealth. To run its course with... no mention of Rhodesia would be... seen by many members as a blow... to the essential spirit which the... Commonwealth exists to uphold.

Mr Rumpah, the Secretary... General, has made it clear that... occasions arise when it is neces-... sary to draw a moral line, de-... spite the tradition of non-... interference in member coun-... tries' internal affairs, if the... Commonwealth is to survive.

A less serious moral issue... New Zealand's sporting con-... tacts with South Africa, is likely... to be cleared up today. Mr... Trudeau, the Canadian Prime... Minister, said yesterday that the... formula which he helped to... draft at Glastonbury over the... weekend was acceptable to... Canada and, so far as he knew, to... the main players.

The new formula, which... hinges on discouraging sport-... ing contracts, is understood to... make a specific condemnation... of apartheid. The views of those... not involved in the Glastonbury... discussions are now being canv-... assed and a statement may be... issued today.

Mr Malcolm Fraser, the... Australian Prime Minister, said... yesterday that the military... strength of authoritarian... regimes was growing, while the... number of nations committed to... liberal democratic ideals had... declined.

Although the democracies... are dispersed around the... world, our future is funda-... mentally a collective one", Mr... Fraser told a luncheon meet-... ing. "We need to understand... our interdependence, that we... draw our strength from one... another, commercially, polit-... ically, strategically, and per-... haps most important of all, philosophically. We need to... state openly our common... interests and values."

Pressure for
new deal by
Third World

Continued from page 1

another Commonwealth group... being set up to look further into... the question of a common fund... to regulate trade in raw... materials. Fresh negotiations on... this topic are anyway scheduled... for November.

One of the most articulate... expressions of the Third World... view came at the beginning of... the economic debate on Friday... afternoon, from Datuk Hussein... Onn, Prime Minister of... Malaysia, who spoke of the... "criminal indifference" shown... by the industrial countries to... the human rights of the poor... in the socio-economic field.

In addition to the recom-... mendation for the establish-... ment of a common fund, the... McIntyre report calls for fun-... damental changes in the inter-... national financial system, more... aid to the poor from the... industrialised nations, action to... help the poor states meet their... international debts, better... access for Third World exports... in the rich markets of the West, improvement in food produc-... tion and rural development, and a speeding up of Third... World industrialization and the... transfer of technology to the... poor.

These points have been... taken up by Mr Michael Man-... ley, the Prime Minister of... Jamaica, in a speech to the... Royal Commonwealth Society... at the end of last week. He... called for a stand to be made... on the systematic changing of... the rules which now govern... access to the resources of the... international financial institu-... tions.

Mr Carter shrugs off
Soviet criticisms

Washington, June 13.—Pres-... dent Carter insisted today that... he would keep up his fight for... human rights throughout the... world when he was tackled at a... news conference about Soviet... allegations that his attitude... meant he was aligned with foes... of East-West détente.

"The Soviet reaction against... me personally is... mis-... placed", Mr Carter said. "I... have no hatred for the Soviet... people. . . . Perhaps I am a... scapegoat."

He gave a pledge to continue... his worldwide campaign for... human rights regardless of pres-... sure or criticism. Noting that... Moscow accused him of intrud-... ing into Soviet internal affairs, he said: "So be it."

He came to the defence of... Mr Anatoly Shcharansky, a... computer specialist who tried... to emigrate to Israel in 1974... and was arrested in March after... a Soviet newspaper accused him... of working for the Central... Intelligence Agency. Mr Carter... said flatly that Mr Shcharansky... never had a relationship, sub-... versive or otherwise, with the... CIA.

Allegations in the Soviet... press that Mr Carter had... aligned himself with enemies of... détente are viewed here as an... early defence against expected... complaints about treatment of... Soviet dissidents at the con-... ference on the Helsinki agree-... ment to be held in Belgrade in... October.

A preliminary meeting to set... the agenda for the conference, which will discuss implementa-... tion of the 1975 agreement, is... due to begin in the Yugoslav... capital on Wednesday. President... Carter doubted that

his human rights campaign had... harmed détente and noted that... the United States and the Soviet... Union were still negotiating for... strategic arms curbs and pre-... paring to begin talks on a... possible comprehensive nuclear... test ban treaty.

He said Mr Paul Warnke, his... arms negotiator, would open... talks with the Russians within... the next week on his call for the... demilitarization of the Indian... Ocean.

On human rights, the Pres-... dent said he had never singled... out the Soviet Union or critic-... ized Mr Brezhnev, the Soviet... party leader. He felt his cam-... paign had been well received... around the world.

Patrick Brogan writes:

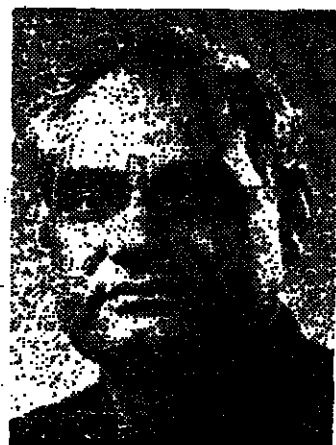
Mrs Rosalynn Carter returned... to Washington yesterday from a... two-week tour of seven Carib-... bean and Latin American coun-... tries, during which she played... the part of head of state and... foreign minister to the man-... ner born. The President, who met... her at the airport, said that her... trip was "of great significance... to our country and to the... peoples she has visited."

Other presidents have sent... relatives on foreign trips before. Mrs Nixon, for instance, went... on tour of South America. But... there are few precedents, if any, of a president sending his wife... into formal negotiations with... heads of state and foreign min-... isters, with all the trappings and... official communications being... issued afterwards.

Some of the countries visited... by Mrs Carter have expressed... their dismay. The Brazilians, for example, took rather ill Mrs... Carter's suggestion that they... should ratify the American Con-... vention on Human Rights.

ta Government sees
abilities in wider
for Commonwealth

terhood... overing of demo-... adia in the Com-... monwealth in London as... minister, Mr Atal... baye, aged 50, had... 20 years on the... benches, latterly as... the nationalist, pre-... Hindu, Jan Singh



Mr Vajpayee: Judging issues on their merits.

child-mannered man, in... India as an... leading poet of the... age, and also as a... simple habit of... at the same college... er, who had been a... it gave it up for... editing newspapers... w and Delhi, and

under the influence... me Prasad Mukher-... ended the Jan Sangh... resigning from the... dependence cabinet

"Iee wanted strong... to stop the... Hindus from East... (Bangladesh) be-... rocities there. Mr... ho had been his... etary for a year... d in 1953, decided... his work."

ayee sees India's... foreign policy of... it as "wholly con-... a robust assertion... interests." It is not... concept. It is an... independence in... affairs", he told... tel suite. "It is... ity between good... e will judge every... merits."

a Government, he... India not only to... ed, but to appear... ligned. I wanted... s with both super-... I was trying to... tations with the

United States after the 1971 set-... back, when the Americans... turned towards Pakistan. The... existence of the Indo-Soviet... treaty, dating from the same... year, was not an obstacle.

The new Government, is... generally regarded as much... warmer towards the Common-... wealth than Mrs Gandhi's, and... Mr Vajpayee hopes the Lon-... don meeting will take some... initiative about the resumption... of the North-South dialogue.

"We regard the Commonwealth... as a useful institution, and... would like it to play a greater... role in international affairs. It... provides a forum for develop-... ed and developing countries, and... can act as a bridge."

He speaks protectively of... India's nuclear power industry. "Our explosion (in May 1974)... was without any fallout. It was... underground and without vent-... ing. The nuclear non-prolifera-... tion treaty is discriminatory in... character. Those who have... signed it have explosions. We... have them in our neighbour-... hood (in China) and not a word... of criticism or condemnation... is heard."

ing to
ns
anda

Correspondent... e 13

Iustafa Adibi, the... ice-President, and... nister, said today... reference to the... engineer. Mr... tion, that anyone... Uganda's laws will... appropriate penalties... n was arrested last... rge of spying. He... is British citizen-... s ago and took out... zenship. President... eek was quoted as... eanion would face... ibunal, and if con-... d be executed in... week.

Mr Idi Dmanu, re-... presentative in... t Mr Scammon had... n executed. He... en, a fair trial and... d. For him to have... d and burned, as... a Kenyan news-... id mean that we... e of the jungle."

16 killed
in Rhodesia
violence

From Our Correspondent... Salisbury, June 13

The Rhodesian guerrilla war... took another sickening toll of... life over the weekend with the... death of 16 people.

In the Wankie district in... western Rhodesia, guerrillas... ambushed two whites and some... children. Mr Petrus du Plessis, aged 29, his son Karl, aged six, and Mr Andries Burger, aged 45, were shot dead. Mr du Plessis's younger son Mamie, aged four, and another boy Christopher Swart, were seri-... ously injured. Mr Alistair Wil-... son, aged 21, a white official... employed by the Ministry of... Water Development, was... ambushed in his vehicle and... shot dead by guerrillas in the... south-east of the country.

Dr Selwyn Spray, aged 38, an American mission doctor, has... been arrested by police together... with several black workers from... his mission near the Mozam-... bique border, under the emer-... gency regulations. He has been... fighting a deportation order.

Seychelles leadership
nized by Britain

Sign Staff... d the United States... ved the new Govern-... chelles, which came... ter a coup on June

and would seek political asylum... here.

He said: "Once again, this... great country has seen fit to... sacrifice principle for expedi-... ency. . . . Under the Order in... Council signed by Her Majesty... which promulgated the Sey-... chelles constitution it is clearly... stated that I shall be the Pres-... dent until elections decide... otherwise. This election was not... due until 1979."

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CLEVELAND	PHILADELPHIA
COLUMBUS	PHOENIX
DAYTON	PITTSBURGH
DENVER	ST. LOUIS
DETROIT	SAN FRANCISCO
HARRISBURG	SAN JOSE
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SPORT

Golf

Three young players only one step from professional ranks

By Peter Ryde
Golf Correspondent

For three promising young golfers, Jennifer Lee-Smith, Lynn Harrold, and Christine Langford, this week's British women's championship will almost certainly be their last appearance as amateurs, at least for a long time. They have moved a step nearer to trying their luck as professionals, and the closing day for entries is next week — that they came close to making themselves ineligible for the British championship, which begins on Thursday at Brixide after two qualifying rounds. Much greater freedom is allowed these days to discuss and selling about the professional life before the border between the two is crossed, but even so the sending of an application for a professional card is, according to the Royal and Ancient Golf Club, enough to infringe amateur status. I understand that what makes it possible for them to play this week in Britain is that the applications are in the hands of someone, presumably their sponsor, in America and have not yet reached their destination. Their decision, therefore, is not strictly final.

The possibility of their turning professional under the sponsorship of an American, Mr John Jones, has been known for some time, but this is the first indication that the step is to be definitely taken. Whether others will follow, to the various embarrassment of the ladies' golf Union, remains to be seen. It is interesting that the two girls who have recently shown a lively "wariness" of the cost of the amateur game and of doing some-

thing about it, for example, through allowing vouchers instead of token prizes. It was only by chance that news of the women's intended visit to the United States came to the knowledge of the LCU, and that body was in danger of finding itself with a champion who by strict definition of the word was not an amateur. The possibility of that has been narrowly averted. Even though the women have a financial backer, one can only admire their courage. They may see no future for themselves in the amateur game, but what of the alternative?

The American women's circuit, although vastly more enlightened and open than it used to be, is still tough going. It is a story path to tread, one that has reduced strong women to tears before they have reached the upland. Michelle Walker, who was a double British champion and had won an amateur tournament in the United States before turning professional, has I believe, now made the grade, but only she knows what she went through on the way. Miss Lee-Smith and Miss Harrold have won the stroke play and the English championships respectively, but Miss Langford is comparatively inexperienced. One should not be too gloomy. Miss Walker professes to have no regrets now, and success can be as much a matter of temperament as of record. If they may be buoyed up by hopes of starting a European professional tour, and if they succeed good luck to them. Women's golf has been known for some time, largely a breeding-ground for young professionals. Provided that it is the first indication that the step is to be definitely taken, a circuit looks an awful long way from reality at the moment.

Meanwhile, the can count themselves lucky to be playing in the championship. At least it will provide them with hard competition, something which their rivals' lack might not be missing in.



Miss Lee-Smith (above) and Miss Harrold, winners of the stroke play and English championships respectively, who are set to tread a steeper path in America.

Superb recovery pays off for Geiberger

Memphis, Tennessee, June 13.—Al Geiberger won his Danby Thomas Memphis golf tournament yesterday after the fourth African Gary Player had led at the turn. A brilliant second half of 32 gave Geiberger a final round of 70 and a total of 273 for that body stroke victory over Player, who was round in 69.

Geiberger was a three-stroke lead at the start of the last round, but he was two over par at the fourth and Player with four birdies on the outward nine took a two-stroke lead. But Geiberger leveled at the 11th with a birdie.

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Suddards and Emery lead qualifiers

Richard Emery, a club professional from Keighley, and Kevin Suddards, of South Africa, yesterday led the pre-qualifiers for the Greater Manchester open golf tournament at North Manchester, one of four courses being a total of 273 for that body stroke victory over Player, who was round in 69.

Emery's round contained six birdies.

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When the Hongkong New Territories lease ends at midnight on June 30, 1997, many people in London assume that the British will simply haul down the Union Jack and go home, leaving what will be then five and a half million Chinese to make their peace with communism.

This could happen. Indeed, the Chinese government may ask us to go home earlier than 1997, and we clearly do not have the military or economic muscle to resist Peking should it decide to renege on its promise to the People's Republic of China.

But there is no inevitability about this. The Chinese communists have acquiesced in the continuation of Hongkong for the past 28 years, and could well continue to do so for the next 20 or 30 years.

What is at stake in Hongkong is not any selfish British benefit, since we do not make anything out of it, but rather a service to the western world at large, in keeping open a very large and influential window between China and the West.

Hongkong may strike Fabians and British liberals of all parties as an unduly exploitative society. But anyone coming from the People's Republic or from other parts of Asia (except the Soviet Union) is immediately struck by its superior living standards and economic opportunities.

The four and a half million Chinese now in Hongkong benefit from implementing one of the purest capitalist systems known in the world. Their influence over their 850 million compatriots on the other side of the border may have been negligible during the past 28 years. But as China opens up and liberalizes its regime in the years to come, that influence will come into its own.

Perhaps it is enough to say that there are hard-headed and very experienced business executives in Hongkong who still believe in the future possibility of joint business ventures with mainland China, generating industries in South China.

Peking is already earning almost £1,500m a year in convertible currency from its net sales of goods to Hongkong — about £1,000m on visible account, and another £400m on invisible account.

Will Hongkong ever see the day the Union Jack is hauled down?

(banking, tourism, retail profits).

The railway from Kowloon to Canton is being double-tracked on both sides of the border, to accommodate more pigs, poultry, vegetables and dairy products from China.

The Chinese surprised everyone when they acquired New Territories land from the Hongkong government on which to store the oil which they now sell in the Hongkong market.

When you drive to a petrol station marked FEOCO (standing for Far East Overseas Oil Company) in Hongkong these days you will be served with Chinese petrol by a company identified with the People's Republic.

Even more striking are the two most recent examples of Chinese official activity in Hongkong. They are going to build on Tsing Yi Island, in the New Territories, a ship repair yard and engineering factory involving between an investment of about £25m.

The present earnings by the Chinese government in Hongkong represent about 40 per cent of the total hard currency income of the British crown colony, and this is why Peking has not allowed its political long term goals in Hongkong to come into focus.

Obviously the Chinese would like to see the British out of Hongkong. They hate western colonialism, and they despise western capitalism. Hongkong has become a showpiece for both.

But above all the Chinese are practical people, and there are not many alternative ways of earning £1,500m a year in this world. Until last year many Chinese-writers believed that Chinese oil exports would provide the substance of their income. It is clear that the amounts which China can—or wants to—export are in fact rather modest. And meanwhile there is no sign of a conscious policy by Peking to reduce its earnings from Hongkong. Quite the contrary.

So this raises the possibility of the Chinese by 1997 still wishing the status of Hongkong to continue beyond the lease expiry. This in turn raises the question whether the British Government is sufficiently flexible and imaginative to let them off the hook of the 99-year lease.

Claude MacDonald negotiated the Convention of Peking in 1898, the 99-year term was thrown in at the tail

end of the main clause setting out the extension of British use of Hongkong, and it was obviously not intended literally.

It came from the jargon of the Victorian property market, a lawyer's euphemism for "a long time" or "an indefinite period".

The legal advisers to the government of Hongkong insist that under international law Britain is obliged to respect that 99-year expiry. But if the mutual political interests of Britain and China in 1997 were to be taken into account, the British administration of the New Territories, even though the Chinese might still be unwilling to say so in public, then political will should prevail over legalistic scruples.

Needless to say, action to ensure a legal basis for continued British rule after 1997 ought to be taken several years in advance, if the assurance is to be successful with investors.

The schemes for a second airport and for a new power station, possibly a joint one serving both the New Territories and Hongkong itself, are bound to materialize during the 1980s, and both will require financing of a kind that could not be amortized within the 1997 lease expiry. If this manufacturing investments are going to be needed over the next five or ten years, one would have to reckon with the inhibiting effect of the 1997 deadline.

This is not because large numbers of Chinese are expected to return after 1997. It is based on a calculation more subtle than that, namely that new investments requiring 10 years to pay off are not likely to be made in the near future, once it is realized that the first years of the pay-off period might be ones in which there is no new large scale investment in Hongkong because of the 1997 deadline, and in which, therefore, business confidence might already be declining.

This is to speak of the effect of uncertainty on investment. But Hongkong needs more than money; it needs entrepreneurs and technicians. One only has to ask bank managers, industrial firms and even the government itself how successful they are at recruiting and retaining local staff, to appreciate the steady brain-drain which reflects the lack of confidence by Hongkong people in their future.

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The solution is not to seek a formal agreement between the British and Chinese governments extending the legal rights of the British administration. This would be more in the nature of a psychological exercise, and any Chinese leadership could do.

What is at stake is the sanctity of British legal concepts. These dictate that the Hongkong government, for example, cannot grant leases to companies or families in the New Territories beyond 1997, and the year's tick away that will become increasingly unsatisfactory.

What could happen is for the Hongkong government to begin to seek to issue leases beyond 1997, which would state, among the small print, that the rights of enjoyment of the land after 1997 can be guaranteed by the Hongkong government only vis-à-vis other parties in Hongkong, and not vis-à-vis the Chinese government, should the latter wish to take up its latent rights.

It could even be that leases could soon be granted outright for periods going beyond the lease.

The official Chinese view is, at least, that the British do not have any permanent rights over Hongkong, which is fundamentally Chinese territory under temporary foreign administration.

The management of this transition from lease to post-lease conditions would pose a considerable challenge to the subtlety and skill of the Hongkong government.

It would also be a challenge to the generosity and far-sightedness of successive British governments and of British opinion.

In Hongkong's case it has to be accepted that the propriety of an independent Chinese places severe constraints on Britain's freedom of action.

If the restraint is exercised by Britain, it will be for the overall future of China and indeed of East Asia as a whole (for Hongkong is a greatly underdeveloped centre for trade, diplomatic and intellectual exchanges), as well as for the fruitful and more understanding relationship between China and the West in the decades of the next century.

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ENTERTAINMENT

OPERA & BALLET

COLISEUM OF 1955-1956 (Crown Court)
Ballet Festival
Tonight, 7.30. Sat. 8.30 & 9.30
Today, 12.30, 2.30, 4.30, 7.30, 9.30
Tomorrow, 12.30, 2.30, 4.30, 7.30, 9.30

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Tonight, 7.30. Sat. 8.30 & 9.30
Today, 12.30, 2.30, 4.30, 7.30, 9.30
Tomorrow, 12.30, 2.30, 4.30, 7.30, 9.30

THE ROYAL BALLET
Tonight, 7.30. Sat. 8.30 & 9.30
Today, 12.30, 2.30, 4.30, 7.30, 9.30
Tomorrow, 12.30, 2.30, 4.30, 7.30, 9.30

SWAN LAKE
Tonight, 7.30. Sat. 8.30 & 9.30
Today, 12.30, 2.30, 4.30, 7.30, 9.30
Tomorrow, 12.30, 2.30, 4.30, 7.30, 9.30

HOLLAND PARK COURT THEATRE
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THE ROYAL BALLET
Tonight, 7

CINEMAS

Metaphors, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

EXHIBITIONS

AND ANTIQUE FAIR
London, June 9th-10th
m-8 pm June 9th
n-8 pm June 10th
(closed Sunday)

Guinea Exhibition
at the British Museum
June 14-19, 10.30-5.30

GALLERIES

ARTS COUNCIL OF GREAT BRITAIN
10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

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THE ARTS

Henry Moore—a time to reassess

Paul Overy

1977 is the sixtieth anniversary of the birth of Filippo Brunelleschi, one of the greatest figures of the early Renaissance, architect, sculptor and "discoverer" of the laws of perspective. The anniversary is being celebrated in Florence by a number of events, including an international congress on Brunelleschi studies to be held in the city from October 16 to October 22. Three exhibitions have just begun and continue until October 31. A permanent exhibition of Brunelleschi's works, opened in the Museum of the Opera del Duomo at the end of June and two more exhibitions start later in the year.

The exhibitions already open are Filippo Brunelleschi, *The Man and the Artist*, consisting mainly of documents relating to Brunelleschi's life and commissions at the Biblioteca Medicea Laurenziana, drawings of Brunelleschi's architectural works, in the Prints and Drawings Room of the Uffizi, and a small but superbly presented show, *Brunelleschi, the Sculptor*, at the Bargello.

As well as small exhibitions and photographs of works which cannot be moved, this exhibition contains two magnificent commissions, the maquette for Brunelleschi's work of the thirteenth century for the doors of the Baptistery and the two great rival crucifixes in wood by Brunelleschi Maria Novella and Santa Croce. I hope to discuss these exhibitions more fully soon.

Five years ago, in 1972, Henry Moore had a huge retrospective exhibition in the gardens of the Royal Academy, London. This summer nearly 100 sculptures and 115 drawings by Moore are on show in and outside the Orangery des Galeries in Paris until August 29.

Sculpture has had a curious history in the twentieth century. In the first decades of the century the most interesting three-dimensional work was made by men who were basically painters, like Matisse, Picasso, Boccioni. Yet important as their sculptures are they appear as facets of their painting activity extended into another dimension. Sculptors of great promise like Gauguin, Duchamp-Villon were killed in the First World War; others like Epstein produced major works in their youth but reverted to conventional sculptural idioms in later life. Only Laurens and Brancusi could be considered to have rounded, fully developed careers. Much of Brancusi's work—his birds, animals and heads—cannot be considered of the highest quality, faulted as they are by his own precision, but his sense of form, his sense of rhythm and his sense of space are of a quality that has made his work a masterpiece of environmental scale, executed by craftsmen and engineers to his design, near his birthplace at the remote little Romanian town of Targu Jiu.

How does Moore fit into this history? Overpassed by his early champions like Herbert Read, after the war Moore became a figure of international

recognition, commissioned to produce gigantic sculptures all over the world. A new book illustrates work in Japan, Australia, Israel, France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Ireland, Canada and the United States, as well as Britain. In the States, as the reaction against the influence of Moore's reputation and the deadness of his later sculpture led in its turn to the inflation and overpraise of another generation of British sculptors, Anthony Caro and his younger disciples, the bankruptcy of so much of their work, as displayed at this year's revived Battersea Park sculpture exhibition, makes it necessary to reassess Moore's contribution to twentieth-century sculpture.

Bryan Robertson in one of the catalogue introductions to the Battersea exhibition makes a personal and individual attempt to do so. But his argument is too emotive and subjective to be effective. Robertson's essay, which is the only one worth reading, is better in its reservations about British sculpture of the Sixties than in its appraisal of Moore.

The Paris show is rich in Moore's early work of the Twenties and his first mature work of the Thirties, which together represent his finest and by no means inconsiderable achievement. The mother and child sculptures of the Twenties, particularly the *Reclining Figure* and *Child* of 1924-25, are powerful works which show a strong talent developing. Works like *Composition* of 1932, the abstract piece that was included in the *Marcel Duchamp* exhibition at the Tate last year, although clearly indebted to both Arp and Brancusi, are major sculptures which can compare with almost anything being made in Europe at the time. The rooms of the Orangery for the exhibition and they display this early work in the best possible light.

One senses Moore beginning to falter in the late Thirties. The Surrealist influence makes towards the whimsical, that of Neuma Gabo to a slackening of tension and stilted mannerisms. He began to look like a caricature of himself. Everything begins to look like a caricature of himself. The much praised *Sheep Piece*, a huge bronze abstraction, present at both Paris and Battersea lacks what those superb drawings have. And looking at the pictures of it surrounded by real sheep at Much Hadham in Fint's photographs it is clear it lacks what they have. Life.

As well as *Sheep Piece* at Battersea there is another Moore sculpture *Three Standing Figures*, presented to the LCC by the Cooper Arts Society in 1948, a relic of the first Battersea Park Sculpture show of that year. It is not one of Moore's best, but it is better than *Sheep Piece*. Many of the works by other sculptors in the show look as though they are left over from the last Battersea Park exhibition in the late Sixties. Many of the artists represented then and now have hardly changed at all. The



Mother and Child by Henry Moore

and 1964. Its surface is as alive and charged as the skin of a human body. The moral is clear, Moore is a carver and not a modeller. Of his recent work by far the finest is the series of drawings of sheep, as Moore has been looking at the pictures of it surrounded by real sheep at Much Hadham in Fint's photographs it is clear it lacks what they have. Life.

As well as *Sheep Piece* at Battersea there is another Moore sculpture *Three Standing Figures*, presented to the LCC by the Cooper Arts Society in 1948, a relic of the first Battersea Park Sculpture show of that year. It is not one of Moore's best, but it is better than *Sheep Piece*. Many of the works by other sculptors in the show look as though they are left over from the last Battersea Park exhibition in the late Sixties. Many of the artists represented then and now have hardly changed at all. The

exhibition looks "dated" and anachronistic. There are a few exceptions. Of the Sixties generation of British sculptors, Tim Scott's huge, *Cathedral* looks much more like a combined baroque and modernist work than anything else in the show. Ian Hamilton Finlay's real gun with Presocratic epigraph shoots down most of the surrounding hardware with its double-barrelled wit and irony. Other good works are by Nicholas Pope, Barry Flanagan, Tony Craig, Martin Naylor, Kenneth Martin and Philip King, but these can't combat the general air of incongruity and backward thinking about the whole affair.

Like Moore, Anthony Caro has been consistently underrated. Philip King is the better sculptor, although his work at Battersea, *Sculptor 74*, is crowded by its neighbours and looks more impressive indoors. King has an exhibition of new

work at the Rowan (until June 30) and although there are no startling new developments in these steel-and-slate sculptures, King steadily evolves a coherent language of his own.

The National Gallery have had the idea of getting Anthony Caro to place a selection of his paintings which he likes round a piece of his own sculpture, *Orangery*, in the Board Room. This is one of Caro's more engaging and lively works, but the juxtaposition with great pictures like Bellini's *Madonna of the Meadow*, Rembrandt's *Saskia van Ulenborch*, Titian's *Noli Me Tangere*, Courbet's *Still Life: Apples and pomegranates*, and two Manet and a Monet serves only to make it look slight and decorative. Perhaps he should have been less ambitious in his choice. Still, it is good to see these paintings hung together away from the usual ahistorical context of schools and dates.

Henry Moore: Sculpture and Environment, photographs and text by David Finn with foreword by Kenneth Clark and commentary by Henry Moore (Thames and Hudson, £30).

Shorts win at Cork

Paul Overy

Opening reception 11 pm; dress, informal. Closing reception 5.30 pm; dress, black tie. With such disarming inconsequence, Cork's twenty-second annual film festival, called nowadays the Film International, began and ended. Between the two jamborees we were invited to see some 75 films from 25 countries, a score of them feature length and the rest documentaries and other shorts, and during the eight days one learnt such things as that killer whales are monogamous, that when the Queen of Denmark signs official documents she blows her own signature, that Dutch Guiana is now called Surinam and one drives there on the left, that Mary Pickford was not a very good actress, that girls in the Yemen marry at nine and the mortality rate for children is 50 per cent, that simplicity is not always associated by ingeniousness, that still exists in the cinema, and that the Danish for The End is Sten.

Cork's main preoccupation has always been with shorts, but although it has plenty of sponsors behind it it has to pull in the less serious-minded local public to make ends meet, and this it does by showing feature films as well. The best of these this year was an Australian picture called *The Devil's Playground*, written and directed by Fred Schepiz (shown at Cannes a year ago and now at last booked for London), was frank and humbly observed study of life in a Catholic seminary for boys, paying attention to the problems, sexual and otherwise, of priestly tutors. There was simplicity itself in the Russian offering of *The Love Slave*; complexity in *The Late Show* a private eye affair most notably adorned by Lily Tomlin, remembered as the pruned-voiced telephone girl in Rowan and Martin's television *Laugh-in* programme; and riotous Gaelic humour in *La Victoire en Charente*, about how in 1915 the Australian of French West Africa suddenly heard the news that they were at war with their German neighbours in the colony next door, and in *Un Elephant ça Trompe Enormement*, about how a Frenchman in some witty slapstick was tempted by the fact that the fun arose mostly from four middle-aged men playing adolescent practical jokes upon each other.

France joined with Ireland to make *The Manx* last, with beautiful shots of the slieve misty mountains and lakes of Kerry and Conemaara and West Cork, but in front of them came the Irishman, Fred Astaire, Chardère, Rampling and others, over which I shall draw a sheet of misty veil. That was the opening feature film, and the closing one was *Island in the Stream*, from the Hemingway novel, with George C. Scott complete with Hemingway beard, showing how a man and his wife (Claire Bloom) and fighting the Germans off the Bahamas or was it Cuba? More narrative than plot, but well worth seeing.

I suppose feature films are of more general interest than shorts. Perhaps I have paid too much attention to them, and perhaps Cork did too. But to all properly Cork-minded filmgoers it is the shorts that count, and to the shorts the awards are given. The main award in the "documentary and general interest" category went this year to Robin Lehman's (USA) *Night Life*, a stunning little realization of underwater animal and plant life in the Irish Sea, the objects picked solely for their beauty or dramatic quality, with no nonsense about naming anything. Commensurables can be so very superfluous.

The award-winning animated film was Canada's *The Street* direction, design, and also animation by Caroline Lee. The technique is admirable, the figures which in another context would have been funny, but here tell a serious story with well written and well spoken natural dialogue. Who says cartoons have to be comic? And in the short fiction category Britain romped home with *The Morning Spider*, a mimed insect play by Julian and Claude Chergin, with

TRADE MARKS AND PATENTS

Weapon that can provide perpetual protection

by Adrian Hope

A registered trade mark can be a formidable legal weapon. Whereas patents and designs offer only ephemeral protection of industrial property—essentially how an invention works and how an article appeals to the eye, respectively—trade marks can offer perpetual protection.

Provided the owner of a registered trade mark prevents it from becoming a generic word—and thus open to legal attack as no longer distinctive of the goods on which it is used—then it is only necessary to continue using it and to pay formal renewal fees every 14 years to maintain the registration validly in force.

By strategic use of a registered mark on its products, a manufacturer can often maintain a commercial lead over competitors, even though patents and designs covering the product have long since expired and left the product free for anyone to manufacture and sell. For instance, although the original patents on xero-graphic plain paper copying have long since expired, leaving the field open for competitors of Rank Xerox, that company maintains its commercial advantage by keeping a tight rein on its trade marks. Likewise, Formica now spends some £300,000 a year on advertising to remind the public that the decorative laminate which bears the registered trade mark Formica originates only from that company.

A trade mark is essentially any identifying mark which becomes associated with some particular item or range of goods. A customer, seeing a familiar mark on a collection of competitive articles offered for sale, inevitably brings experience to bear on the new purchase. Goods with a familiar mark are selected, or avoided, on the strength of the mark which they carry.

Common law offers a degree of protection to any reputable manufacturer who finds rival goods being passed off under his identifying mark by a competitor. No filings or registration are necessary to secure this common law protection, just as an author or artist is automatically protected by the laws of copyright. But just as copyright laws in practice are often hard to enforce, so the common law rights on the mark of a tradesman.

Official, legal registration of a mark greatly strengthens the owner's position. To secure a registration application is made to the Trade Marks Registry which, like the Patent Office and Science Reference Library, is housed in Southampton Buildings, just off London's Chancery Lane. If the registrar accepts that the mark applied for is registrable (often this involves legal arguments), best put by the registrar's trade mark agent acting on behalf of the applicant, the application is allowed and the mark entered in the official register. Unauthorized use of the mark then becomes an infringement of the registration and far easier to prove and curtail.

In brief, once a trade mark is on the official register, along with a description of the goods for which it is registered, any third party who uses it, or something closely similar, without permission on those specified goods is, prima facie, guilty of infringement. This, taken in conjunction with the force of the British consumer laws, gives the trade mark owner power which cannot be overestimated. A salesman asked specifically by a customer for a product by its brand name is legally obliged to sell only that brand-named product. This remains so even if an exactly equivalent and cheaper product is available under a different trade mark.

Only where the customer agrees to buy an equivalent is this acceptable. Thus, if a customer asks for

Coca-Cola and is unknowingly sold "pseudo-cola", then the salesman is at fault, even if the hypothetical pseudo-cola is as good as and cheaper than the real thing. If, to overcome this legal handicap, the makers of the pseudo-cola use a mark similar to Coca-Cola, they are at immediate risk of infringing the trade mark registration.

In many respects, therefore, the consumer protection and trade mark laws join forces to provide cleft stick legal protection for any manufacturer anxious to build up a legitimate reputation by hard work, extensive advertising and a good product. This cleft stick protection can work against a manufacturer offering a sub-standard product under a distinctive mark. The public can equally well learn to recognize and avoid a product by the mark it carries.

Because trade mark protection can be permanent—the first laws enabling registration were passed in 1875—there are at present some 250,000 registered trade marks in force. Inevitably these present a minefield of infringement risk for any manufacturer with a new product and the desire to stay on the right side of the law by choosing a new name for it. The only safe course of action for that manufacturer is for him, or an agent or searcher working on his behalf, to refer to the official records of all marks already registered.

Because registered marks are initially classified, according to the goods which they protect, this is not the impossible task that it would at first seem. It is made more difficult, however, largely because of the co-existence in Britain of two quite different classification systems. Although the 1938 Trade Marks Act, which governs all present practice, gave birth to a modern classification system (schedule IV) and made provision for the abolition of the original and cumbersome schedule III classification, the necessary action has never been taken to abolish it.

Then again, because marks can be permanent (16 of those registered in the first batch in 1876 were still in force 100 years later) that a modern searcher seeking to clear a new mark must look through the two different and overlapping classifications, which can be arduous. Anyone searching to discover whether a fresh trade mark for textiles is available for registration would need to search through 14 classes of schedule III, in addition to three classes of schedule IV. An industrial chemical search could involve 12 classes of schedule III. Small wonder then that most people with a trade mark problem seek professional advice and aid.

Observers unfamiliar with the complexity of trade marks inevitably see computerization as the simple answer to searching. There is much to be said for entering all the present written records into a computer store for ready access from a registry terminal and this work is already well under way so that eventually details of all the marks registered and in force will be stored in a Viatron computer memory with instant retrieval of all available information on any selected mark.

But although it is likely that computer terminals will be available for installation in the offices of agents and searchers around the official registry and thus operable outside the rather limited and constricting Civil Service working hours, it is a long, and perhaps impossible, step from locating a single selected mark to computer searching through all existing marks for any likely conflict with a mooted fresh mark. The anticipated double classification system creates difficulties here but the main problem is more subtle. Marks may be regarded as phonetically or visually too close to one another for parallel registration, even though they are in many respects quite different. Even marks conveying similar ideas may conflict. And this is hard to explain to a computer.

by Marcel Berlins

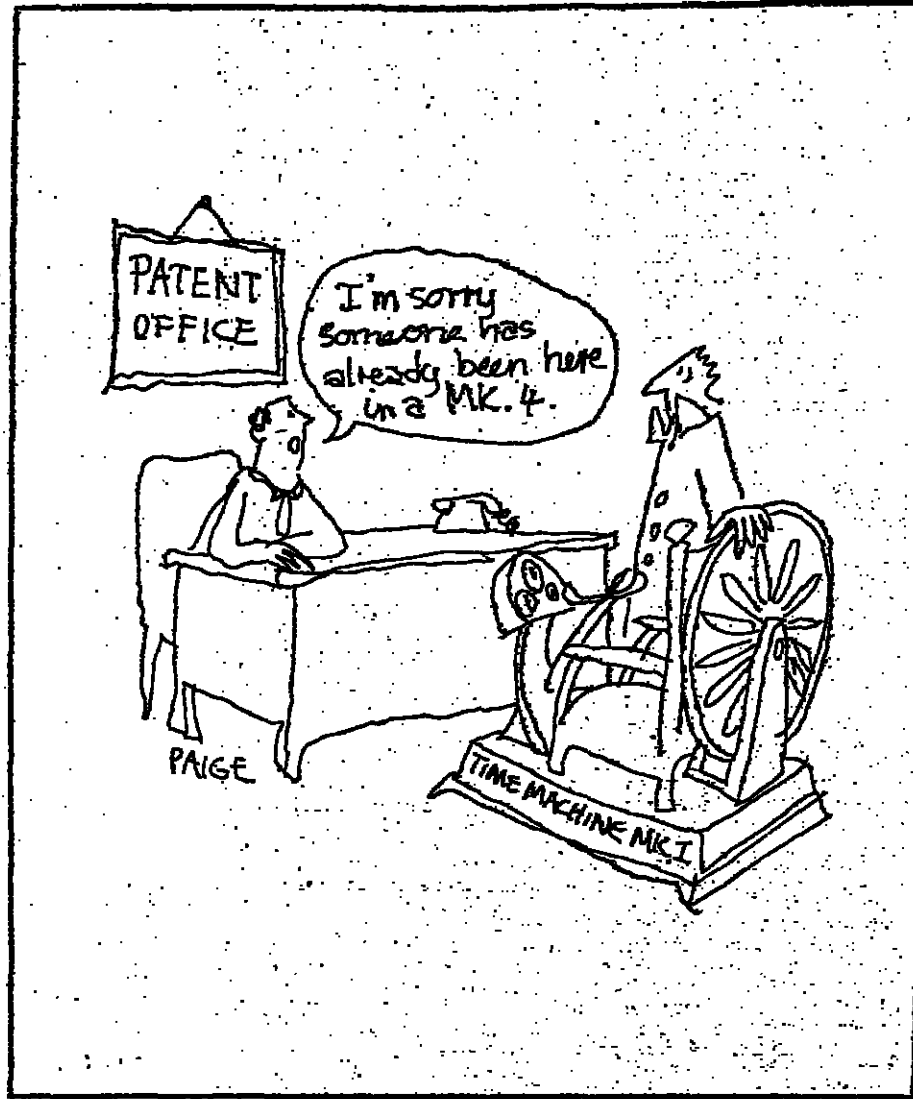
As long ago as 1959, on the initiative of the Commission of the European Economic Community, then consisting of six member states, work began on the setting up of a harmonized and coordinated European system to govern the legal protection of industrial property. After a series of setbacks, and the enlargement of the scheme to include a number of European countries not members of the Community (altogether 21 states were involved), the European Patent Convention (EPC) was signed in 1973.

It has now been ratified by three countries (West Germany, The Netherlands and the United Kingdom) and needs a further three ratifications to come into force. They are expected soon and the convention is likely to start being implemented later this year or in 1978. Every country adhering to it will have to introduce its own legislation, giving the convention legal status. The House of Commons is involved in discussing a Bill to that effect.

Broadly, the convention provides for the setting up of a European Patent Office, which will be able to grant an applicant a European patent which would have the effect of a national patent in whatever countries party to the convention which the applicant specifies. No longer would it be necessary for an inventor to make separate applications, using different languages and procedures and subject to different laws, in every country in which he wanted protection.

The period of validity of a European patent is fixed at 20 years and the convention sets out in detail the procedure to be followed in applying for one. European patents, being, in effect, national patents in the states specified, will generally be subject to the

European convention expected to come into force soon



national laws of those states. An application for the issuance of a patent, for instance, would be in the hands of the national courts, as would proceedings for infringement of a patent.

The nine member states of the Community have now gone a step further than the EPC. In 1975 they signed the Community Patent Convention which, while stemming from and closely linked to the EPC, adds a new dimension of uniformity to the application of patent law within the Nine.

The Community convention was originally intended to come into force at the same time as the EPC but its preparation has lagged years behind and it is now not expected to become operative until 1979.

The Community convention applies in the context of one of the main objectives of the Treaty of Rome, the elimination of distortion in competition and of all obstacles to the free movement of goods within the Community. In this case the barriers imposed by the territorial limits of national protection rights. In practice, judgments of the European Court in Luxembourg have had the effect of achieving many of the convention's aims.

The 1975 convention creates the concept of a unitary patent for the whole Community, and a uniform body of patent law to be applied by every member state. The convention states that the Community "shall have equal jurisdiction throughout the territory of the member states which apply and may be extended or allowed in respect of the such territories". Because "it is that this convention interpreted in a unitary manner so that the applications flow through Community courts identical through Community", final decision is given in the European Court in Luxembourg. One of the corollaries of the Community that applicants in patent under the convention would be able to specify states of the EEC the Community. Applications for a Community patent would normally be specially established and heard in the European Patent Office with a final appeal to the European Court in Luxembourg. Actions for infringement of patents, however, continue to be decided by the national courts which would also have limited power to patent in respect of territory. This appears to open the way for unitary patents of the Community. The European Office is to be based in Munich with search offices at The Hague and London will act as a branch office of the Munich office. The development of a Community patent has been mainly because it was put aside European and patent conventions being drawn up have, however, number of improvements by the Court in Luxembourg the status of national marks in the Community. The broad line by the court has been drawn that a national mark can be continued on if



ROWNTREE MACKINTOSH WIN THE BASS AWARD FOR

After Eight

The Bass Award for the national or international advertising campaign which, in the opinion of the judges, used a Trade Mark registered in the United Kingdom in the most consistent and imaginative way has been won by Rowntree Mackintosh for 'After Eight'.

The handsome silver plaque and commemorative certificate signed by the panel was presented to Sir Donald Barron,

Chairman of Rowntree Mackintosh by Mr. Derek Palmer, Chairman of Bass Charrington. The Bass Award was sponsored jointly by Bass Charrington, proprietors of the first Trade Mark registered in the United Kingdom, and the Institute of Trade Mark Agents to commemorate the centenary of British Trade Mark protection and the bicentenary of the Bass Brewery in Burton.

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Troubles arise over free movement among the Nine

day, 1974, a committee of experts from the nine member states of the European Community (EC) met in London to discuss the problems of free movement of goods and services among the nine member states. The committee, which was chaired by Sir John Gifford, reported that the main problem was the lack of a common system of trade marks and patents. The committee recommended that the nine member states should agree to a common system of trade marks and patents, which would be based on the principles of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, 1883, and the Paris Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, 1886. The committee also recommended that the nine member states should agree to a common system of trade marks and patents, which would be based on the principles of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, 1883, and the Paris Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, 1886.

mark law for Europe and the EEC states. In its report, the committee also formalized a suggestion that London should be the site for the central office out of which any rationalized European trade marks scheme would operate. Although Munich has already been chosen as the site for the European Patent Office, plans for a European trade mark office are far less advanced than European and EEC patents, and the question of where the central office will be sited is still open.

Very real difficulties arise from attempts to apply, in trade marks, the basic EEC principle of unrestricted flow of goods between member states. These difficulties, and in particular the significance of the 1974 decision in the European Court of Justice on the now infamous *Canal* case, were explained in the first of two recent CBI publications: *Trade marks—report on a survey among housewives* (December 1975: £2.75).

Essentially the case underlined conventional attitudes to trade mark law, by holding that, even where they were completely independent of each other, the owners of identical trade marks were free to export under that mark to any part of the EEC, provided that those marks were of common origin. The CBI painted a disturbing picture of a national "Café Hag world", in which the public could no longer take the sight of a familiar trade mark on goods for sale as indication of their origin.

However, in its *Memorandum on the creation of an EEC trade mark* which was adopted in July 1976, the EEC Commission was emphatic on a crucial point. This is that if trade marks are really to enable consumers to distinguish one manufacturer's goods from those of another then they must be certain that the same identifying mark will not be found on similar products from different manufacturers. If this certainty does not exist then a mark will not only become useless but also a source of confusion into the bargain.

The Commission advocated the gradual phasing out of national registers but in its second publication, *Patents and trade marks in the European Community* (October 1976: £3) the CBI issued a stern warning. "It is equally clear that prior national rights cannot be sacrificed on the altar of the principles of the Treaty of Rome in an arbitrary fashion", it said.

Now, in the recently published annual report by the Comptroller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks, there is reassurance, albeit in neutral language, that the legal future of trade marks in Europe is more stable. Referring to two new cases, one between EMI and CBS, and the other between Terrapin and Terranova, the comptroller refers to assurances from the European Court "on the position of a national trade mark, rights in the Community, which decisions in earlier cases seemed likely to erode".

As if to reinforce such assurances in the future of

convention may come to force soon

used from facing page

author is Legal Correspondent, The Times.



bers of the Institute of Trade Mark Agents are national practitioners who deal with matters of Trade Mark law and design worldwide. For more information on the Institute of Trade Mark Agents, please contact the Secretary at 48, 4444, or the Information Officer (01-253)

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New concepts in Bill to update law

Britain's patent laws are now nearly 30 years old, and while the Patents Act 1949 is generally considered to have done a reasonable job, it has become increasingly apparent that some updating of the system is necessary, both to take account of the more complex inventions and of advances in technology, and to bring the British system in line with recent European developments.

After an intensive investigation carried out between 1967 and 1970 by the Banks Committee, and a subsequent White Paper of 1975, a new Patents Bill is at present proceeding through the House of Commons having been introduced in the House of Lords. It has all-party support and seems certain to become law.

Many of its provisions are designed to streamline the procedures for obtaining patents, including the important step of making details of a patent public in a much shorter time than is now usually the case (up to three and half years). Some clauses of the Bill, however, introduce concepts new to patent law.

The definition of patentability is changed, and it will undoubtedly be more difficult to have an invention patented. The conditions that need to be specified are set out in the Bill: the invention must be new, it must involve an "inventive step" and it must be capable of industrial application.

The "inventive step" test is the one most likely to prove difficult to meet. Certain areas are excluded from the ambit of patentable inventions including discoveries, scientific theories, mathematical methods, literary or artistic creations and biological processes for the production of animals or plants.

An invention would not be patentable if it has become public knowledge in any part of the world; up to now only public knowledge in the United Kingdom was relevant. The White Paper which laid down the principles behind the Bill described the hoped-for effects of the proposed reforms in the following terms: "fewer applicants than now are expected to take their applications all the way to grant; patents will have a higher presumption of validity; pre-grant opposition by third parties will be eliminated, including inventing, belonged

to them and not to their employers. The Bill provides for the setting up of a special patent court to be part of the High Court and manned by judges of the High Court. The new court will hear original cases involving patent issues as well as appeals from decisions of the Comptroller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks. When the court is faced with cases involving particular complaints and specialized evidence, provision is made for the appointment of scientific advisers to assist it.

The most controversial aspect of the new Bill has so far proved to centre around the treatment accorded to the pharmaceutical industry. The 1949 Act contained a section specifically designed to cut down the amount of patent protection for pharmaceutical products on the grounds that otherwise exorbitant profits could be made by companies with vested products to the detriment of the National Health Service.

The Banks Committee recommended the repeal of that section saying that patent protection was necessary for the existence of the high cost research and development in the pharmaceutical industry evolving new remedies of great value to the country. That was one of the few recommendations of the committee not accepted by the Government, which felt that the encouragement of price competition in addition to product competition required the retention of such a provision. It was, therefore, included in the Bill as originally drafted, but then removed by the House of Lords during debate.

Recently, the Solicitor General announced that a separate agreement had now been reached with the pharmaceutical industry and the provision was not now to be reintroduced in the Bill. The result is that the pharmaceutical industry will now be placed on the same basis as other industries in respect of their right to patent protection.

To general the new patent legislation should be of benefit to inventors at all levels from the huge multinational companies to the small inventor. The patents Bill may not make exciting reading but its effect and influence will be considerable.

to them and not to their employers.

The Bill provides for the setting up of a special patent court to be part of the High Court and manned by judges of the High Court. The new court will hear original cases involving patent issues as well as appeals from decisions of the Comptroller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks. When the court is faced with cases involving particular complaints and specialized evidence, provision is made for the appointment of scientific advisers to assist it.

The most controversial aspect of the new Bill has so far proved to centre around the treatment accorded to the pharmaceutical industry. The 1949 Act contained a section specifically designed to cut down the amount of patent protection for pharmaceutical products on the grounds that otherwise exorbitant profits could be made by companies with vested products to the detriment of the National Health Service.

The Banks Committee recommended the repeal of that section saying that patent protection was necessary for the existence of the high cost research and development in the pharmaceutical industry evolving new remedies of great value to the country. That was one of the few recommendations of the committee not accepted by the Government, which felt that the encouragement of price competition in addition to product competition required the retention of such a provision. It was, therefore, included in the Bill as originally drafted, but then removed by the House of Lords during debate.

Recently, the Solicitor General announced that a separate agreement had now been reached with the pharmaceutical industry and the provision was not now to be reintroduced in the Bill. The result is that the pharmaceutical industry will now be placed on the same basis as other industries in respect of their right to patent protection.

To general the new patent legislation should be of benefit to inventors at all levels from the huge multinational companies to the small inventor. The patents Bill may not make exciting reading but its effect and influence will be considerable.

to them and not to their employers.

People behind the symbols

by Patrick O'Leary

Trade mark agents have to know the law as it affects their work, and some indeed are solicitors. They also find themselves advising on marketing, design and advertising and have to be prepared to give an opinion on trademarking or even heraldry.

Trade marks can be used without registering them, and they can be registered without employing an agent. But large numbers of the applications received by the Trade Marks Registry in the London premises it shares with the Patent Office are put in by professional men or women.

Their role is to research new trade marks at home and overseas, for which they have links with agents abroad. They can then advise clients on whether the name or symbol they have in mind is available, and how to register and protect it. Many large firms have enough work of this kind to employ agents on their own staff.

More than 600 belong to the Institute of Trade Mark Agents. They are evenly divided between those who work in Britain and overseas and those who belong to the Chartered Institute of Patent Agents, which has a total membership of more than 1,600. The two bodies are discussing the possibility of merging.

Even when a trade mark has been registered, after

five years anyone can apply for it to be cancelled if it has not been used. After seven years' renewal fees have to be paid to cover the next 14.

Nearly all applications are made to London, although the registry has a branch in Manchester, originally opened for the cotton trade. The Cutlers' Company in Sheffield is also a registering authority for trade marks for metal goods.

A total of 15,600 applications was received last year, compared with nearly 19,000 in the peak year of 1972. Incidentally, anyone hoping to make a fortune out of the word "jubilee" was disappointed. It was announced in *The Trade Marks Journal* that it would not be considered as a trade mark until after the celebrations, a routine precaution when such words as Festival or other topical money spinners are likely to be in favour.

Staff vet each application to make sure it complies with regulations, and is not likely to be confused with an existing mark for a product of the same kind. This is not an easy task, for out of more than a million applications in the past 100 years, about 250,000 marks are still in use.

In addition to recording names, files have to be kept on designs, such as animals, insects, birds, and in increasing use, geometric designs. If a proposed trade mark passes its initial scrutiny, it must then be advertised in the journal. This gives rival firms a

chance to oppose it. Even if a firm's own mark is unregistered it can protest against the registering of a similar one. But only about 2 per cent of advertised marks are faced with formal opposition, and most of these are accepted in the subsequent proceedings.

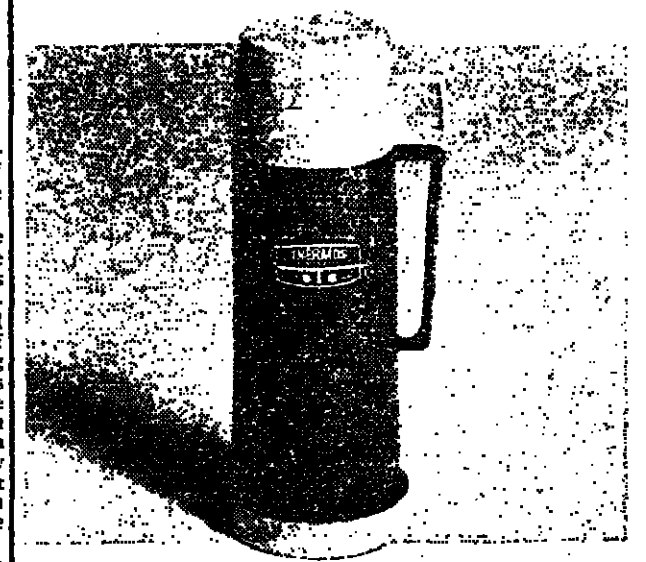
Since 1919 the register has contained two classes of entry, Part A and Part B. Less distinctiveness is required for registration under Part B, but the protection given is not so comprehensive.

The main object of the change was to make registration easier for exporters. Many found they could not protect their trade marks in foreign or Commonwealth countries without prior registration at home.

Fees for registration and renewal rose sharply in 1975, and nearly 25 per cent of the marks scheduled for first renewal last year were allowed to lapse. Officials feel this has allowed some dead wood to be cut out. They also say they have noticed a trend towards more ephemeral kinds of marks associated with particular sales campaigns.

The Trade Marks Journal has appeared without a break since May, 1876. A typical number demonstrates the ingenuity needed to get through the modern legal net. Dublin & Sousa, for example, must surely be an original name for a bath foam. There seems to be a note of despair in the effort of a New York company which came up with Enigma for a brand of soap.

ATTENTION!



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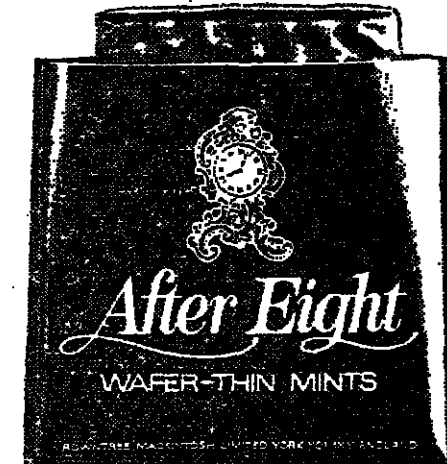
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U.S. PATENTS

- (1) The Official Gazette of the United States Patent Office. This periodical is available in two microforms.
- (2) U.S. Patents on Microfilm. This collection may be obtained as a whole (all patents) or as separate sections (general and mechanical patents; electrical patents; chemical patents). Both current and backfile (from 1790) are available.
- (3) Subscribers to U.S. Patents on microfilm will also be able to obtain the Corrections, Disclaimers and Re-issues File (CDR) which gives full details of any changes in patents.

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HOOSING A LABOUR LEADER

Throughout its history the Labour Party has chosen by the party in Parliament. This might be regarded as some extent as a historical precedent, in that the party needed as a matter of convenience to have a man—who was then subsequently acknowledged as leader of the party in Parliament and the Labour Party followed. It has until recently been the practice of the other major parties, though the Labour Party has used to allow a degree of anion as to who was chosen. The Labour Party decided, however, that in future a leader should be elected by constituency parties and the Labour Party has an institutionalized procedure for choosing the party in the country. Now there is a move to change the Labour Party's method of choosing the leader and a new Executive working party has put forward three options: the status quo; election by party conference or by a general election of the Labour Party; and election of the Labour Party by a general election of the Labour Party. The Labour Party has a number of trade union representatives of trade unions and other affiliated bodies. There are two quite distinct views for seeking to broaden the election procedure: the first is that this is more in accordance with the spirit of a democratic age and the hope that this would make it easier to elect a wing candidate. Neither option should be accepted at value. It is certainly true that the Labour Party has been a party of the left, but it is a substantial majority of the Labour Party and that it is to be weighted even more

to the right if Labour is severely defeated at the next election. With more MPs of the left than the right in the Labour Party, there is not much chance, on all reasonable estimates, of the Labour Party choosing a left-wing successor to Mr. Callaghan in the next Parliament.

But it does not follow that the Labour Party conference would do so. Power at the conference is predominantly in the hands of the large trade unions with their black votes. These have been used traditionally to sustain moderate, parliamentary leadership, though in recent years union power has been exercised more unpredictably. While most union leaders have been prepared to exert themselves to keep a Labour government in office and to support the first two phases of the so-called contract, they have not always been equally ready to back the moderate leaders of the Government in their battles within the party. That may well be changing. Certainly there is no evidence of a swing to the left in the trade union movement in general. Indeed, the election of Mr. Moss Evans as general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union may point to the consolidation of a leadership more concerned with trade union than ideological issues. So it would be fair to assume that if the decision were in the hands of the party conference Mr. Benn would be swept to office.

A special electoral college might be a different matter, depending on how representation from the different sectors of the party was weighted. The attraction of such an arrangement might be that it would be more difficult to tilt the party's constitutional engineers, in that it might be an administratively more practical proposition than leaving the

choice to the conference. The conference meets annually and could easily provide an occasion for the election or re-election of the leader at prescribed intervals. But leaders do not always choose to depart to suit the convenience of the party calendar and any electoral system must be suitable for operation in emergencies. To call a special conference would be a very cumbersome business and a special electoral college might present less of a problem in that way. But if the party conference is eager to take the decision away from the parliamentary party it might well be reluctant to give it to another body with no previous existence.

None the less, there is an overriding case on grounds of democracy for giving others beyond MPs a share in the choice. That was the strong feeling in the Labour Party and they managed to accomplish the exercise without the confusion that had been predicted, though also without arousing the popular fervour that some had expected. But there is always a difficulty in partial movements towards democracy within a political party. All too often it simply transfers power to particular sectional interests. That is what would happen if the decision were to be given to the party conference, so that the union leaders would exert directly a weight in excess of the considerable influence they have already over the choice of the parliamentary party. It would in all probability not be feasible to give every member of the party a vote. So it would be much better to leave matters as they stand, with all the familiar and considerable advantages there are in the decision resting with the MPs. They know the candidates best, they have to follow the leader in the daily combat of the House of Commons, and they have most of all to lose from making the wrong selection.

PEN TO ALL TYPES OF TALENT

Nineteenth century battle over recruitment to the Civil Service was carried on the basis of intellectual aptitude alone was protracted and fought. Its eventual outcome proved one of the valuable and enduring legacies left by the reforming ethos of the high Victorian

era of its skirmishes. A fought in the leader of the *Times*, some time during the 1850s in the words of Robert Lowe, who is to remark that: "It was a of Eton versus Education, Eton always won". Lowe's argument was that the Civil Service was long exhibited an animus against young "fliers" recruited from the ancient universities and groomed in high policy jobs for rapid promotion to top posts. Their members, they argue, are denied opportunities they deserve and, unlike young university-trained entrants, possess the practical experience and management skills that are increasingly essential elements in the work of the government machine.

After the Fulton report of 1968, the society agreed to the foundation of a new entry grade of administration trainee. Instead of the existing assistant principal scheme, which admitted about 80 "fliers" annually with a few promotes from the executive grades, a larger, more broadly based intake would be made. The idea was to ensure the continued attraction of first class minds while increasing opportunities for executive promotions and for the extra managerial talent that Whitehall required.

SING WAGES

Mr Stephen Schattmann, the President of the National Union of Mine Workers is said to have told the *Northumbrian* on May 11 that money was the cause of the decline of last year's coal production by six million compared with 1975. "We go to get the biggest amount of money possible to get the best of living for our families. What I intend to do is to get the 23 of the new draft Constitution of the Union of Socialist Republics just published, on the other hand, states in its first paragraph: 'The state shall pursue the policy of raising the level of remuneration for the real incomes of the people in keeping with the of labour productivity (my italics)'."

I ask my fellow trade unionists whether I am guilty of keeping company with such a policy. For I happen to be one of the draftsmen of the Soviet constitution. My answer is no. Economic truth whose reality has been proved through the evolution of human society. I am faithful.

HAN SCHATTMANN, 12, Moll, SW1.

IMONIDES

Lieutenant Colonel David Skelton, Mr Yasamee (June 7) has made an inference from an ancient historical event. Maimonides was not forced to leave his native land because of Catholic persecution of Jews, as Mr Yasamee

assumes, nor did he finally settle in Egypt because it was an Arab country, and therefore tolerant. In the middle of the 12th century, when Maimonides was a child, Cordoba came under the rule of a fanatical Moslem sect—the Almohades (Unitarians)—who offered the Jews conversion to Islam, the sword or exile. At that time, Egypt's small population contained a high proportion of its original inhabitants, the non-Arab Christians, Copts, and had been ruled, since 717, by a man, by the great Saladin, who was not an Arab. Although Maimonides became a personal physician to Saladin, it must be remembered that a similar post, in London, was offered by Richard Coeur de Lion, but was declined. The whims, or self-interest, of absolute rulers should not be interpreted as evidence of popular or national tolerance.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID PREISSEL,
27 Aylestone Avenue, NW6.
June 8.

A stronger Ombudsman

From Mr Roy Lewis
Sir, In his call for a jubilee year of life, Mr George Hutchinson urged greater recourse by citizens to the Parliamentary Commissioner (Ombudsman). As one (I suspect one of many) who have tried that tack, may I note that the Ombudsman in a lengthy and painstaking inquiry found for my wife and myself against the Inland Revenue for maladministration, but his recommendations for redress were contemptuously brushed aside by the Revenue. An appeal to the Special Commissioners failed in turn, and the House of Commons Select Committee on the Parlia-

mentary Commissioner, which is supposed to consider rejections of the Ombudsman's findings, and which has been apprised of the case, did nothing. The cost, facility and failure to get relief in such cases hardly encourages the aggrieved citizen who must issue writs of Habeas Corpus, or with similar powers against the bureaucracy?

Yours, etc.
ROY LEWIS,
26 Sydney Road,
Richmond,
Surrey.
June 13.

Saving on services

From Mr George Wansbrough
Sir, Experience shows that free services are apt to be used extravagantly and economy is best achieved if costs are attributed where they are incurred. Postal services are, are they not, attributed to government departments free. Their use seems to the outside world, and one would expect significant savings if each department bore on its own vote all postal debts like the rest of us. Postal savings would lead to savings of paper use of which also seems lavish. Modern telephone and metering facilities would make possible detailed attribution likely to promote economy. Yours faithfully,
GEORGE WANSBROUGH,
Udmore Cottage,
Ottoburn Hill,
Winchester.

The British response to EEC membership

From Professor George Steiner

Sir, Have other guests in Britain been struck by the total absence of Europe from the ceremonies, symbolism and rhetoric of the Jubilee? Immense speeches, including the Queen's at the Guildhall, dwell on the moral, social and psychological aspects of the past quarter century of British history. Entry into the Common Market was not referred to. So far as I am aware, Mr Roy Jenkins was present in no official capacity, if at all, at any of the many occasions of pomp and ceremony. Apolly enough, the one touch with a distinctly continental reference was the sail by the Thames of some of the small craft which had brought men back from Dunkerque.

Was there part of a brilliant series of public occasions that began with President Carter's visit, the focus is unmistakable: the Jubilee, the Queen's coronation, the Commonwealth (all that oratory about the family made up by one quarter of the earth's population), and the Jubilee. As to the situation, it is not surprising that an undoubted emotional sympathy for Britain exists, but that it has almost nothing to do with the realities of United States policy. It is not surprising that the question of whether or not the Commonwealth will prove significant to Britain's social and economic future, this remains, at best, a moot point.

From the Continent, the tenor of the Jubilee, the choice of a new ambassador to Washington with publicly expressed anti-EEC views, and the whole tone of current British comment, merely confirm and dramatize the Gaullist prophecy: fundamentally, the referendum signified little, Britain does not feel itself to be a part of the EEC in any deep sense, and its semi-attachment serves American purposes (the "Trojan horse" simile).

Is this so? The Continent, certainly that vital portion comprised in a Rome-Paris-Madrid triangle, finds itself at an absolutely pivotal point in the long historical process of Europe. It is an essentially Roman-Christian past with the new forces of populism and state-dirigisme (of which some form of Marxism is the current embodiment). On whether or not this attempt succeeds, depends the future of the material and spiritual world to which Britain has voted to adhere. A vote at least as important, and probably far more so, than any of the other events celebrated this past week. Yet in the great political-philosophical debate, the European thinking and feeling, her voice is scarcely heard.

There are many in this country (but how many?) who feel that the United Kingdom would be better off if it left the EEC—waterloo, legally and administratively. There is beginning to be a considerable body of opinion which feels that Europe would be better off without so embroiled a member. The British will have structured this sentiment. To act on it would, I believe, be severely, perhaps irreparably, damaging to the future of both parties. Yours faithfully,
GEORGE STEINER,
Churchill College,
Cambridge.
June 10.

Constitutional practice

From Mr Nigel Searling, MP for

Walsham, South (Labour)
Sir, Your two distinguished correspondents of June 10, Geoffrey Rippon and Wayland Kennet, illustrate the flaws in each other's arguments in discussing the obligations of EEC membership. Geoffrey Rippon believes that a free vote for Cabinet Ministers on the principle of direct elections would be "flout a constitutional practice which is at the core of the way in which we order the relationship between the Executive and the Legislature".
Until January 1, 1973, he would of course have been correct, but from that date the House of Commons has had two Executives, one in Whitehall which it can control, and another in Brussels which it cannot. Any flouting must lie in the votes of those, including himself, who voted to permit the European Executive to legislate for this nation "without further enactment", to give direct powers of veto to Brussels and make rulings of its Courts binding on our own.
Wayland Kennet claims that amendment of the European Communities Act to restore parliamentary control over the EEC is a "regrettable necessity". He is wrong. The Act itself specifically gives the direct power to the EEC Council, thus by-passing Parliament completely, secondly, direct control

Oxenden monument

From Mrs M. Dance

Sir, The Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings is a wholehearted supporter of the letter on June 7 from the distinguished Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries in connection with the proposal to move the Oxenden monument in Vingham Church from its present and original position to another part of the church. The situation has been well explained by the signatories to this letter. The society heard of this proposal in February of this year and immediately made known its views to the Diocesan Advisory Committee, pressing for the matter to be reconsidered. It is, therefore, glad of this opportunity to make known its views through the medium of your columns. Yours faithfully,
M. DANCE, Secretary,
The Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings,
55 Great Ormond Street, WC1.
June 9.

Compulsory seat belts

From Mr Russell Scott

Sir, I was interested to read in your issue of Tuesday, May 24, the article by Dr Tony Smith headed "Why Britain cannot afford not to use seat

over "every action" British Ministers may take in secret package dealing in Brussels is not so simple as he implies. Any reading of the relevant debates when Divisions have taken place will illustrate the point.

In 1972 Edward Heath, Geoffrey Rippon and Margaret Thatcher and their first responsibility is to maintain its power. They can hardly complain when, having flouted the constitution, relevant conversations change too to meet new threats from a new and powerful Executive and a rival Assembly.

Yours faithfully,
NIGEL SEARLING,
House of Commons,
June 13.

Free trade

From Mr Michael Gibbon

Sir, I read with great satisfaction in *The Times* today (June 2) the letter from Mr Richard Body. Here is appearing at last among the Conservative Party a new Peelite. But where is Sir Robert Peel, where the Prime Minister with the ability and courage to bring home to the nation the true state of affairs and defy the protectionists? When Peel took office in 1841 he was already convinced that free trade was necessary to save the nation. He immediately repealed as many duties on foodstuffs as he could without alienating his own party, but he had to wait five years before he could carry Parliament with him and repeal the corn laws themselves.

We are now back to 1841 and I doubt if we shall be granted even five years before disaster overtakes us. Matters are now horribly complicated by the fact that we have a host of foreign protectionists on our backs, as well as the native sub-species. Well, we must get rid of them. We must cut out of the EEC and once we have our food in the cheapest market wherever that may be. It might happen to be Europe after all. If the Europeans would also give up protection, I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
MICHAEL GIBBON,
Aberthaw Hall,
Pershore,
Worcestershire.
June 2.

Socialist ideals

From Mr John L. Powell

Sir, The Labour Movement is today in dire peril of stagnating and decaying through potential failure to adapt its ideals to a world of 77 developing states. One illustration of this is the dismal support given to the demands of developing states in the North-South dialogue. Another is the call for the Labour Movement to commit itself to take Britain out of the EEC.

Our socialist ideals of equality and redistribution of wealth have continuing relevance, but their application needs radical rethinking. Hitherto the vehicle for their application has been the nation/state—hence the welfare state—created by the people for the people. "But for which people?" socialists must question. The very fact that the evocative "them and us" encapsulates the class between developed and developing world, demonstrates that the welfare state is only a seminal achievement. For the constituency of socialism is not merely the nation/state but the world.

Failure to recognize that wider constituency spawns a myopic self-styled socialism blind to identifying in the self-seeking nation/state the same availing capitalist of socialist heritage and blind to adopting the trappings of nationalism. Such trappings, if they are to be used by those of us who seek consistently with their ideals to oppose flagrant nationalism as in Wales and Scotland.

To recognize that wider constituency, however, is to recognize that the achievement of the "welfare world" requires far more than the meagre money of national overseas aid programmes and even more than satisfying the demands of the group of 77 developing states. It requires acknowledging the limitations of the nation/state and adopting our ideals and policies accordingly.

Acknowledgment of those limitations by the EEC, and by including socialists, has been rewarded by particular economic success in the original member states. Equally, reluctance to acknowledge in the panicked wake of the EEC oil crisis has contributed to the EEC's recent schisms. The acknowledgment is all the more necessary now with the likely enlargement of the EEC and the extension of the Lomé Convention.

I have no statistics, but this kind of answer has been given too often to be ignored, or dismissed. Yours sincerely,
RUSSELL SCOTT,
Commissioner, Law Reform
Commission, Australia,
59 Elizabeth Street,
Sydney.
June 2.

Mentmore memento

From Mr Michael Diamond

Sir, Now that the Government is able to take stock of its huge profits from the Mentmore sale, is it too much to ask that the National Gallery might be given a sizeable grant to pay for the Drouais painting of Mme. de Pompadour? In comparison with the Government's haul from Mentmore, the whole of the reported sum of £300,000 which the Gallery has to find is not so very much. Perhaps a Jubilee gift would be in order; there seems to be no evidence that the Nation is to receive a single work of art as a direct result of this being Jubilee Year.

Come to that, Messrs. Smeby must be particularly well off at the moment. A contribution from them might be appropriate. Yours, etc.
MICHAEL DIAMOND,
3A Welbeck Mansions,
Inglewood Road, NW6.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Advocates of Britain's withdrawal from the EEC and a siege economy must question for whom the presumed benefit and at whose expense. Socialism as opposed to a transient populism gives a disquieting answer. Those courses may seem attractive to a Labour Party desperate for electoral success, but hardly to a socialist Labour Movement. Yet the Labour Party is nothing if it is not also a Movement.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN L. POWELL,
Prospective Labour Parliamentary Candidate for Cardigan,
Flat 2, 12 Spencer Hill, SW19.
June 11.

Current facts

From Mr William J. Ward

Sir, It was generally considered that the EEC referendum would settle the question of United Kingdom membership provided the result was conclusive. Certainly, the anti-market, who happened to be the most eager advocates of referendum, led everyone to believe that they would abide by the result. It would now appear that this was not so. Lady Burton (June 7) is quite correct in saying that the credit side of membership is never given. Government ministers and anti-market are happy, if not anxious, to attribute all our ills to membership of the EEC. The only facts which are readily available are produced by those who cannot realistically be said to be impartial and are contained in pamphlets such as the one recently produced under Mr Wedgwood Benn's patronage. It is time that somebody without bias one way or the other produced a second instalment to the literature produced, and the predictions made, at the time of original entry. It is probably too much to expect the present Government to produce an up to date version of the 1971 "Factbook", distributed by the then Government, but is there no one who will?

The public should be provided with the means to judge the value (if any) of the "facts" published by Mr Wedgwood Benn and others in his pamphlet. Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM J. WARD,
13 New End,
Hampstead, NW3.
June 8.

World peace

From Mr B. E. Gilmour

Sir, The Bishops of Chichester and Manchester (June 9) write that the European Community contributes to world peace. I am surprised they do not try to give new evidence for this assertion. Possibly they are unaware of the arguments which cast doubt on their proposition when it was first presented to the public several years ago.

It appears in fact that in such communities wars do not necessarily cease, but become civil wars. Athens fought with her allies cities, and the Roman Republic with the Latins. As to the Roman Empire, Gibbon is probably accessible to many of your readers. The list of such conflicts in more recent times is too long to repeat here and shows the direct elections much the better. Presumably nearly everyone can recall the Nigerian Civil War, and the civil war over Bangladesh. Apart from internal conflicts, such as the Algerian civil war, there are signs of the associated tendency to be externally aggressive. The Kaiser's Germany was more bellicose than the old German States, and Hitler's Union of Austria and Germany did not make for peace.

There is an old country saying that good fences make good neighbours. We must more likely to develop our friendships with other countries by looking after our own affairs in peaceful independence than by creating conflicts of interest inside the Common Market, heightened by irritation with a remote bureaucracy in Brussels. Yours faithfully,
H. E. GILMOUR,
17 Carlton Road,
Ealing, W5.
June 10.

Queen of Europe?

From Mr J. Enoch Powell, MP for

South (Ulster Unionist)
Sir, "By the statute of Westminster 1931," says Mr Peshens (June 10), "the succession to the throne may be varied only with the consent of all dominion parliaments." Alas, not so; that bit is in the preamble, which is not part of the statute and would not be binding even if the statute were. It is a curious mixture of style and titles, 25 years ago at the accession of our present Sovereign. Yours faithfully,
J. ENOCH POWELL,
House of Commons.
June 13.

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MICHAEL DIAMOND,
3A Welbeck Mansions,
Inglewood Road, NW6.

Financial straits of universities

From the Director of the London

School of Economics, and others
Sir, Over the past five years the real resources at the disposal of the universities have been declining. The decline has not been startling—roughly 2 per cent per annum—but this makes it no less real and no less damaging. In the end the effects of slow starvation are just as certain and irretrievable as those of the guillotine. In announcing the universities' recurrent grant for next year the Secretary of State for Education and Science said, "I estimate the total recurrent resources available to the universities as a whole in 1977-78 will fall below the 1976-77 level by about one per cent," and she made it clear that in arriving at this conclusion she had made allowance for pay and price increases.

What Mrs Williams did not make clear, but it has since emerged in an answer to a parliamentary question, was that the allowance she had made for pay increases was 5 per cent and for price increases 12.13 per cent. Of course, one would like to think she will be proved right, but for the universities this is not an option open to us.

Rather more than half the universities' expenditure is on academic salaries, and in this matter of their salaries academics have been treated very carefully. To illustrate with a single example: between 1972 and 1977, the average professorial salary fell in real terms before tax by nearly 30 per cent. So it is clear that if any kind of justice is to be done in this area alone then Mrs Williams's 5 per cent can be held only if we reduce even further the staffing of universities.

To make matters worse, even on Mrs Williams's assumptions about inflation—which appear, to say the least, inaccurate—there is hardly a single university which is suffering only a 1 per cent cut. In the four institutions in which we work the cut ranges between 2.9 per cent and 4 per cent.

All this, following the rejection by Mrs Williams's predecessor of the advice given to him by the University Grants Committee and the Committee of Vice-Chancellors about student fees—an act the only substantial result of which has been to cause quite unnecessary hardship to two quite small groups of students, those from overseas and those home students who support themselves—causes us the gravest unease about the government's policy towards universities.

The institutions we have the honour to serve are very different in character. They have, however, one characteristic in common and that is that they are part of a university system which has been able to work at its highest for many years. In recent years this has been due largely to enlightened government support. It would be tragic if, perhaps accidentally, that system were to be fatally weakened. But this will quite surely happen if the government does not reverse its present policy, however it may have arrived at, and reverse it quickly.

Yours faithfully,
RALF DAHRENDORF, Director,
London School of Economics and Political Science
BRIAN FLOWERS, Rector,
Imperial College of Science and Technology
ALEX MERRISON, Vice-Chancellor,
Bristol University
ROSEMARY MURRAY, Vice-Chancellor,
Cambridge University.
June 10.

Discovery of penicillin

From Sir Ashley Miles, FRS

Sir, Some of Mr Richard Gordon's beliefs (June 6) about those who worked on penicillin are more than a little naive. Apropos of Florey's being alerted to the possibilities of an antibiotic agent in the late 1930s, Sir Howard Mellor by his late years as Secretary of the Medical Research Council told me of Council records from the 1920s onward of applications by Florey for grants to work on natural antimicrobial agents; and in 1936, when we were both in Cambridge, I myself helped Florey for a week or so in an abortive attempt to find them in extracts of mammalian liver.

No doubt Domag's success with penicillin—especially after others in France and Britain had explained how it worked—was due to other factors, but it is not surprising that to ascribe the spiritual fatherhood of modern chemotherapy to Haelele via Domag is astonishingly to ignore the great Paul Ehrlich who, also starting at a high level, finally produced a range of penicillin drugs for the cure of syphilis and trypanosomiasis; and if it be objected that these were not antibacterial, but antiparasitic and antiprotozoal, it is worth recalling that, well before 1928, the German chemist, colleague's Leonard Colbrook, had successfully used one of them to cure experimental pneumococcal infections. Yours faithfully,
ASHLEY MILES,
16 de Ré,
France.
June 9.

Imperial pink

From Mr E. A. C. Goodman

Sir, Mr Campbell (June 2) asks why the convention that the Empire be coloured pink on printed maps became established in the 1840s. The reason is the improvement in the printing process which took place then. As a result of this, the brightest colour in printing was pink. Therefore, in British atlases, Britain and its colonies were so coloured. In German atlases, Germany was and still is coloured pink. In French atlases, France is so coloured, and so on. Yours faithfully,
E. A. C. GOODMAN,
2 Thackeray Manor,
Manor Park Road,
Sutton,
Surrey.
June 7.



COURT CIRCULAR

INOSOR CASTLE

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh have arrived at Windsor Castle.

Her Majesty, accompanied by the Royal Highness, Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, The Prince of Wales, Admiral of the Fleet, The Earl Mountbatten of Burma and the Duke of Beaufort, will attend the service of the Most Noble Order of the Garter in the Throne Room of the Castle at 12.15.

The following Knights Companions were also present: The Duke of Northumberland, Field Marshal Sir Gerald Templer, The Viscount Amory, The Viscount De Lisle, VC, The Lord Ashburton, The Lord Cobbold, Sir Edmund Bacon, Bt, Sir Conyngham Trevelyan, The Earl Waldegrave, The Earl of Longford, The Lord Butler of Saffron Walden, The Lord Rhodes, The Earl of Drogheda, The Lord Shackleton, The Lord Trevelyan, The Right Hon Sir Harold Wilson, MP, and the Duke of Grafton.

The Officers of the Order were: The Bishop of Winchester (Precentor), The Marquess of Abercorn (Chancellor), Sir Anthony Wagner (Garter Principal King of Arms), Admiral Sir Frank Triggs (Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod) and Mr Walter Verco (Secretary).

The Queen invested the Earl of Cromer and Marshal of the Royal

Air Force the Lord Elworthy

the Most Noble Order of the Garter.

Her Majesty later gave a luncheon party.

The Installation Service was held in St George's Chapel this afternoon.

By command of The Queen, Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for the City of Edinburgh (Mr Kenneth Borthwick, the Right Hon the Lord Provost) was present at Edinburgh Castle, this morning, upon the departure of The President of the Republic of Zambia and Mrs Kaunda and had farewell to their Excellencies on behalf of Her Majesty.

By command of The Queen, the Lord Wells-Pestell (Lord in Waiting) was present at Heathrow Airport, London, this afternoon upon the departure of the President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh and had farewell to their Excellencies on behalf of Her Majesty.

By command of The Queen, the Lord Wells-Pestell (Lord in Waiting) today called upon the Governor-General of Jamaica and the Lord Wells-Pestell, on behalf of Her Majesty, welcomed their Excellencies upon arrival in this country.

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Fortcoming marriages

Mr A. W. Barby and Miss C. Leggett

The engagement is announced between Mr A. W. Barby, only son of Mr and Mrs J. S. Barby, of Devon, and Miss C. Leggett, only daughter of Mr and Mrs D. M. Leggett, of Clonmel, Aberfeldy, Perthshire.

Mr R. M. Sealey and Miss V. C. C. Bradford

The engagement is announced between Mr R. M. Sealey, only son of Mr and Mrs R. M. Sealey, of Church Lane, Worsley, Hertfordshire, and Miss V. C. C. Bradford, only daughter of Mr and Mrs E. F. Bradford, of Orchard House, Cusseton, Wiltshire, Yorkshire.

Mr P. V. Deney and Miss D. Ferris Arropide

The engagement is announced between Mr P. V. Deney, only son of Mr and Mrs P. V. Deney, of Liss, Hampshire, and Miss D. Ferris Arropide, only daughter of Mr and Mrs D. B. C. Ferris, of Montevideo, Uruguay.

Mr J. G. Ferris and Miss D. Ferris Arropide

The engagement is announced between Mr J. G. Ferris, only son of Mr and Mrs J. G. Ferris, of Liss, Hampshire, and Miss D. Ferris Arropide, only daughter of Mr and Mrs D. B. C. Ferris, of Montevideo, Uruguay.

Mr J. D. G. Gabriel and Miss J. R. E. Mowforth

The engagement is announced between Mr J. D. G. Gabriel, only son of Mr and Mrs J. D. G. Gabriel, of Liss, Hampshire, and Miss J. R. E. Mowforth, only daughter of Mr and Mrs J. R. E. Mowforth, of Liss, Hampshire.

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Views of London 1: Fortnum & Mason for nobility and tradesmen

Shoppers leave their worries on the doorstep

By Peter Godfrey

The ambassador's children left the car door flung open, and traffic in Piccadilly had to swerve to avoid it. The Fortnum & Mason commissionaire pacing proprietorially between road and bus lane walked round to close it.

A heady blend of furniture polish and roasted coffee emanated from Fortnum's. It was early for a man in a fur coat to be smoking Havana cigars, but he was understood, browsing among the caviar and liqueur preserves. Although the store is still part of the coterie of St James's, some customers are to be found in denim these days, and not all are moneyed. One person even came in for a packet of cream crackers, by way of a souvenir.

Not long ago, chauffeurs drew up their Rolls-Royces at the door, and ladies were accompanied by butlers in striped trousers carrying their shopping baskets. Time and the bus lane changed that.

The first mistake Mr Arthur Lunn made on becoming a sales assistant in 1935 was to mention prices. Now it is just about permissible, despite a ract understanding, despite a buyer and seller that it is an

entirely secondary consideration to quality. "People who want the best of everything don't mind paying for it," he says. The store does not admit the outside world or its worries. Chandeliers and thick crimson carpets set it apart, together with a Chinese pagoda and model page boys bearing trays of pineapples in colonial style. The sales assistants wear black coats and tails, red ties, and white gloves.

"Hello, Mr Lunn. Have you got my special marmos glacés, and a jar of that acacia honey?" "Of course, my lady. I'll have them brought round to Charles's as once." Then there was a consignment of

marmos to fly to the south of France for a house party, caviar for a film actress's dressing room, and a half-pound of afternoon coffee to be taken by special delivery to Surrey.

Among the sipping, browsing, elegant people in the tea room, a man in a velvet jacket and woman in a leopard-skin scarf appear to be enacting a scene from Noel Coward. He is smoking intently.

Elaborate behind-the-scenes measures sustain the abundance. Women in the chocolate factory upstairs place walnuts and Parma violets on to the store's hand-made confectionery, or swirl it in chocolate mix, up to the wrists in liquid chocolate. Barrels of cherries

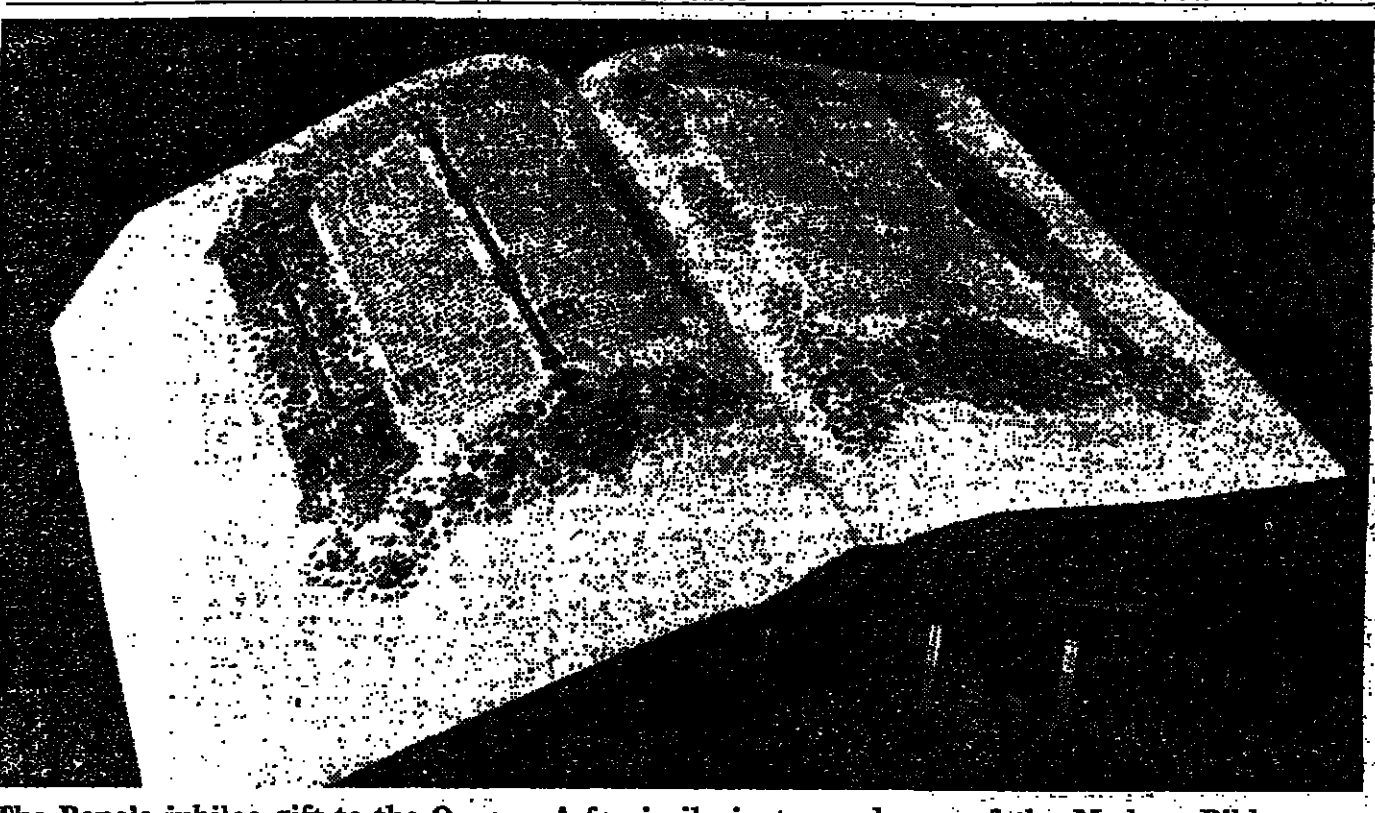
in brandy stand for 18 months to mature in barrels from Eastern Europe, and rolled high on a table. The pin-ups on the wall are of the Prince of Wales and the Queen.

Work begins in the bakery at 5 am, with the making of croissants and fresh cream pastries. Fresh strawberries are used, of course, all the year round. Thoughts of canned fruit or synthetic cream do not cross the threshold.

"I wanted something special for Nicholas's birthday, perhaps some escargots and truffles." "That hamper for Chestnut Races, was exquisite." The British voices are interspersed with foreign ones. A lady walks among the pillars and porticos with trays of flowers. Fortnum's prides itself on treating all customers, whether titled or tradesmen, with personal service. There are not many tradesmen.

Outside is a turquoise and gold clock upon which, every hour, to the accompaniment of carillon bells, Mr Fortnum and Mr Mason bow to each other with dependable civility above the hubbub of Piccadilly.

Next: Dockland



The Pope's jubilee gift to the Queen: A facsimile in two volumes of the Modena Bible, completed for Borso D'Este, Duke of Modena and Ferrara, between 1455 and 1461.

25 years ago

From The Times of Friday, June 13, 1952

The vanishing village

The Archbishop of York, in a review of the place of the village in the life of this country, said yesterday that the villages were in great danger. The village as a community place seemed to be breaking up and there was some danger that it might gradually be transformed by city ideals, losing its own distinctive character. Lord Gort, Bishop of Exeter, said that villages were in danger of being swallowed up by urban development or so permeated by the industrial and commercial spirit of our time that they lost their distinctive character. Many causes seemed to break up village life.

Dinner

Mrs Nehru The Prime Minister of India was the guest of honour at a dinner given by the High Commissioner for India and Mrs Nehru yesterday at 9 Kensington Palace Gardens. The Prime Minister was present and the other guests included: The President of the Royal Geographical Society, the President, Sir Duncan Cumming, and the Council of the Royal Geographical Society held a reception at the society's headquarters last night for fellows, members, guests and recipients of royal medals and other awards. The principal guest was Lord Donaldson of Kingsbridge, Minister for the Arts, who was accompanied by Lady Donaldson.

Severn estuary barrage is still a possibility

By Kenneth Owen Technology Correspondent

The Government is still interested in the possibility of constructing a tidal barrage across the Severn estuary which would generate and store electricity. But the cost would be "very high". It would span the estuary from Llanthomas Point between Cardiff and Barry, to Sheep Hole near Weston-super-Mare.

A gradual approach to further research and development is being adopted to clarify a number of technical and environmental factors. Those points emerged yesterday with the publication of a Department of Energy report on the subject and a parliamentary reply by Mr Eadie, Under-Secretary of State.

Mr Eadie said that studies commissioned by his department had concluded that the construction of a barrage would be technically possible, but at very high cost. The effect of a barrage on the tidal range was not certain; that question would require considerable further study before an unambiguous answer is possible. Three studies have been conducted for the department: one by a Dutch consultancy, Netherlands Engineering Consultants (Nedeco), one by the Hydraulics Research Station, Wallingford, Oxfordshire; and one by the Institute of Geological Sciences.

The Dutch study estimated the construction cost at £2,400m (for a simple single-basin design) or £3,100m (for a more complex double-basin scheme). Those figures do not include the powerhouses and other structures, and other costs: including the turbines, the department puts the likely cost of the two possible designs at about £3,100m and £3,800m respectively. Enormous quantities of material would be required for the project, which would take about 10 years to complete. Sixty-five million tons of rock, fill, debris and asphalt; 182 million cubic metres

Deprived areas get financial aid for projects

By Christopher Warman Local Government Correspondent

More than £4m is to be distributed under the urban aid programme, among 89 local authorities for projects in areas of special social need, the Home Office announced yesterday.

The list of 89 projects includes community centres, hostels for young single homeless people, women's centres, play schemes, and libraries and other education schemes. This is the last phase of the urban programme to be dealt with by the Home Office. It is part of the Government's new policy for tackling inner-city difficulties.

The projects are spread among 25 London boroughs, 50 district councils and 14 county councils, and will cost a total of £4.2m of the local authority expenditure. Among the projects which qualify for a central government grant are: community centres and associated assistance in Barnet, Coventry, Leeds, Leicester and Liverpool. Hostels for young single homeless people and other short-term accommodation in Camden, Lambeth, Birmingham, Dorset and Rochester. Women's Aid schemes in Manchester, Newcastle upon Tyne, Northampton and the GLC; libraries and education schemes in Ealing, Islington, Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry; play schemes in Tower Hamlets, Barnet, Derby and Nottingham. Of the total, 127 approved schemes will be run by voluntary organisations.

The Home Secretary will retain central responsibility for the Government's race relations policies and look after the interests of ethnic minorities, and the voluntary sector in the allocation of resources under the enlarged urban programme.

Today's engagements

Silver Jubilee River Thames parade, 12.30, by Eton College, Windsor, 3. Mr Edward Heath opens the 19th Antiquarian Book Fair, Europa Hotel, Grosvenor Square, 11.30, until Thursday. Grosvenor House, Antiques Fair, 10.00, antiques and works of art, 11.30 until Saturday. Three Counties Show begins, Malvern, 11.00, until Thursday.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include: Lord Hunt to be president of the Royal Geographical Society for 1977-78. Dr Walter Marshall, deputy chairman United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority and Chief Scientist, Department of Energy, to be a fellow of the Royal Swedish Academy of Engineering Sciences. Mr A. Clark, Mr R. G. Douglas, Mr R. B. MacLuskey, Mrs Jean Freuchen, and Mr Ian MacLuskey, to be members of the Films of Scotland Committee. Mrs Maureen Huntley to be national adviser for Pre-school Playgroups Association. Mr George Jackson, research and development controller, Midland Shirts Farmers Ltd to be agricultural director of the Royal Agricultural Society of England in succession to Mr Christopher Dodd, who is retiring at the end of the year.

Accountants criticize the Bullock proposals

By Our Financial Staff
Accountants joined the long queue of Bullock committee critics yesterday. In memorandum to the Department of Trade, the Accountancy Institutes, representing the principal accountants' association in Britain, comes out in favour of re-employment participation in industry, but against Bullock's proposals for trade-union nominated directors.

The accountants express serious reservations about the feasibility and practicability of the proposals contained in the Bullock majority report. Recognizing that management can no longer be considered solely as the agents of shareholders, the accountants believe that Bullock's proposals or trade union representatives on a unitary board will not provide an equitable reflection of the interests of all parties in how a business is managed.

The accountants would like to see more public debate on the position of executive directors and the accountability of management generally. They favour the two-tier board system of participation and dismiss Bullock's view that the inclusion of supervisory boards in larger companies would necessitate separate systems of company law for large and small companies.

Before any participation system is imposed the accountants want to see wider evidence.

Factory dispute delays Mini project

By Clifford Webb
British Leyland's £200m new Mini project already much delayed is now being held up by a dispute with Sir Alfred McAlpine over the contract price for building the new car's body and assembly factory adjoining the present Longbridge complex.

It is understood that about three months ago the construction company reached the final stages of negotiation with Leyland. But the damaging toolmakers' strike and the subsequent review undertaken for the Government forced the state-controlled group to impose a freeze on all major capital investment.

A fortnight ago, with the approval of Mr Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, and the National Enterprise Board, the freeze was lifted so far as it related to the new Mini.

But reliable sources in the industry said last night that the McAlpine had insisted on substantial increases in its original tender price to cover the two months' delay since the freeze was imposed.

Leyland, on the other hand, has insisted that the original price should stand. It apparently feels that at a time when the construction industry is facing its worst depression for many years it will have little difficulty in finding other companies willing to take on the multi-million pound contract.

The car group is also under considerable pressure from the Government to be seen to be spending taxpayers' money as carefully as possible.

But time is not on Leyland's side and could force it into making concessions. By prolonging negotiations, it runs the risk of delaying the new Mini's

arrival by a further six months. The freeze has already set back the launch date from late 1979 to early 1980.

Now it is feared that, even if construction starts within the next two months, so much of the summer building season will have been lost that the factory shell will not be ready in time to permit interior work, originally planned for the bad weather period, to go ahead for at least six months.

A Leyland Cars spokesman said: "We have clearly had to review the contract most urgently following the NEB go-ahead and we expect to be signing with the contractors very soon."

There was better news of Leyland's labour troubles. Some 4,000 Longbridge workers, laid off on Friday after a walk-out by 200 inspectors, were recalled during the morning to resume

production of the Mini and Allegro-Rover production, however, is now being reduced by a three-day-old strike of 150 welders at Rover's chassis plant at Garrison Street, Birmingham. Minister's plea: Leyland workers were urged yesterday by Mr Kaufman, Minister of State for Industry, to join in the preparation of a planning agreement between the company and the Government.

He said that not all workers were ready to participate in the machinery, but he urged them to do so.

Mr Kaufman admitted that production levels had been of concern to the Government, but since Leyland returned to full operation after the disputes earlier this year, the output achieved had been "outstanding".

Safety plan for toxic substances

By Peter Hill

Preparations for a scheme under which the toxic properties of substances to be used at work would be legally notifiable were outlined yesterday by the Health and Safety Commission. As spelled out in a consultative document published by the Commission, the scheme would apply to all new substances to be used at work where at least one tonne a year was supplied. The results of a series of tests on the substances would have to be provided by manufacturers and suppliers to the Health and Safety Executive 30 days before it was planned to introduce them.

This would enable the Execu-

tive to scrutinize the results and decide if further action, including more tests, was needed.

The Commission stressed, however, that the proposed scheme was not designed to approve the use of substances or to clear them as safe. It would not attempt to control the use of a substance because it was expected that this would be achieved through the existing legislation.

Nor would the scheme attempt to cover the large number of substances—estimated at 100,000—already in use. New substances used in very small quantities would also be excluded.

The problem of screening all new substances was vast, the Commission said. It noted that the United Kingdom Chemical Information Service estimated that in the past ten years four million new chemicals have been identified.

Miss Audrey Pittom, head of the Executive's hazardous substances division, said yesterday: "In the past, a number of substances have been introduced which have subsequently proved to have tragic and sometimes fatal effects, perhaps long after they have first been used. In introducing this scheme we are concerned with the health of those at work not only today but also in the future."

Benn 'tough line' on oil refining cutback

By George Clark

Political Correspondent
Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, is likely to take a tough line against EEC Commission proposals for the oil refining industry when he presides at a meeting of the Council of Energy Ministers in Luxembourg today.

That was the impression he gave yesterday to a group of leading members of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, who saw him at the Commons to urge the rejection of the commission proposals to close down 140 million tonnes per annum of refining capacity.

Mr Roger Lyons, the national officer for A.S.T.M.s workers in United Kingdom refineries told Mr Benn: "This plan is totally irrelevant to the United Kingdom's industrial strategy which is based on making the maximum use of North Sea oil."

He said the Government was itself encouraging an expansion programme. Mr Benn was also told that workers in the industry and in the food distribution industries, which would be affected by the closure of plant were angry about the lack of consultation between the commission and the unions.

He promised that he would make a strong protest about this at the council meeting and would insist that the strategy must be fully discussed with workers.

After today's meeting he would immediately be in touch with Mr Jack Jones, leader of the Transport and General Workers' Union, to convene a national conference at which all unions engaged in the refining industry would be invited to discuss with him the long-term strategy in the United Kingdom.

Weak pound policy 'is bound to fail'

By David Blake

A renewed attack on the policy of allowing sterling to depreciate to maintain competitiveness is contained in the latest issue of Fielding Newson-Smith's *Economic Bulletin*. Professor Patrick Minford of Liverpool University says that attempts to make exports more competitive by allowing the pound to fall are doomed to fail. Such efforts will lead to increased inflation, he argues, since they will divert the setting of domestic targets for the domestic economy.

Professor Minford argues that talk of maintaining competitiveness is in fact a concealed version of the belief in "growthmanship" and monetary permissiveness of Keynesians.

On a slightly more theoretical note, Professor Minford looks at the relation between purchasing power parity and the exchange rate under a regime of floating. He says that for European countries the rule which forces all export prices back into line works with a time-lag of around three years. He adds that for holders of sterling, the important factor is how far the gap between the currency's value at any time and what it should be on purchasing power parity lines is compensated for by higher interest rates.

£90m aid for oilfields

Provision for financial assistance totalling nearly £90m were announced by the Government yesterday towards the cost of developing five of the United Kingdom's oil and gas fields in the North Sea. The largest beneficiary is the consortium developing the Ninian field, with £43m. Other fields to benefit will be Thistle, Forties, Brent and Frigg.

THE IMPERIAL GOLD STORAGE AND SUPPLY COMPANY LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)
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Further to the notice of the final dividend declaration on the ordinary shares of the Company advertised in the Press on 12th May 1977, the conversion rate applicable to payments in U.K. currency in respect of that dividend is 1:1=1.5000 equivalent to 5.98396 pence per share.

The effective rate of South African "Noted" Shareholders' Tax is 13.575%.

London Transfer Secretaries and Registrars:
Chartered Certified Services Limited,
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10th June, 1977.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Virtue of an over-valued pound

From Mr T. E. Simms

Sir, Lady Robson's arguments for a stronger pound (June 1) would carry more conviction were they not based on at least three false assumptions:

(1) There is the implication in her reasoning that we have some control over what the pound should be valued at. The exchange value of the pound is what the rest of the world thinks it should be and we have very little, if any, control over it—at least not in any way that can have any substantial and lasting effect.

(2) Certainly a lower value of the pound causes inflation—but it is just as correct to state that inflation causes devaluation of the pound. The debate as to cause and effect seems to be as endless as the virtuous (vicious?) circle which it is about. We are, incidentally, in the same virtuous (vicious?) circle as that to which John Whitmore refers in his article (May 26) as "German-type"—it is just that we are going round it in the other direction.

(3) Contrary to Lady Robson's assertion, it is not "logical" to assume that the nation's imports are, in any way, less than £10,000m more than would have been the case had it been possible to maintain the sterling rate of exchange at £240. For the pound to have maintained this value we would have had to trade much better than we

have done and not run up such massive debts, the interest charges on which are a considerable "import" in themselves of the invisible variety.

But even supposing that we managed to persuade the world that our pound is really worth £240 without this better trade, we would have bought in even more imports as well as of course selling less exports, thus offsetting at least in part the "benefit" which Lady Robson and her fellow advocates insist on their arguments.

One suggestion I would put to them is:

"What would they have—the Germans do with the mark?" (assuming they had any control over it). There seems to be a general consensus among the poor traders such as ourselves that we should persuade them to revalue the mark so as to induce the necessary changes in trading patterns—which is the exact opposite of the policy which says "revalue when in deficit".

Lady Robson is right when she suggests that the extra costs of imports due to a devalued pound are a considerable burden on industry as well as the direct effect on consumers. But this is the price we are going to have to pay (indeed overpay, because of the penalties in the elasticities of demands of traded goods) for our past and

present over-indulgences in mismanagement of our affairs. Governments and others no doubt continue their sea for cheap and easy routes. One of these is the No Sea windfall which would, for a last fling (for it seems it would be the last) of an indulgence. It might still not be too late to spend most of it which is not yet mortgaged, better purpose—in spite of the short term expectations encouraged, indeed somewhat initiated by governments and others.

Such euphoria is sufficient to induce a wider and deeper understanding of our predicament that we can ill afford over-valued pound, which only increase short term expectations. The one virtue that over-valued pound might have is that it could conceivably induce more effort and ingenuity in our endeavours in industry to maintain export sales and this extent I might go along with the last sentence of L. Robson's letter. Such a stratagem would be a considerable test both of our ability and will, and insufficient of either would leave us in a worse position than ever.

Yours faithfully,
TERRY SIMMS,
49 Keaton Grove,
Bradford 9,
West Yorkshire.
June 1.

Inaccurate production census figures

From Dr F. E. Jones

Sir, The letter from me which you published on May 17, and which drew attention to the unsatisfactory state of the Census of Production figures for internal use, partly in subsequent letters to *The Times* but mainly in private correspondence. There seems to be agreement that changes are necessary if we are to get meaningful economic policy for industry, including particularly both taxation and wages policies.

Although Mr Fessey in his letter of May 23 points out that to make a change "would mean a break in the census of production series which now extend over three quarters of a century, there are many of us who feel that policies that are announced from these figures have not been helpful to industry over an appreciable period of time.

The definition of added value as used in Japan and the United States is the sum of wage costs including social service and pension charges; rent of industrial premises and hire of equipment; interest on borrowed capital; local rates paid on industrial premises; corporate tax and depreciation charges. This definition is also used in Germany except that depreciation is regarded as a "bought in" item. However, as German companies always give the actual depreciation figure separately it is easy to reconcile their figures with others.

If companies here were to be asked to supply this information once a year we could see where we stand and, what is more, we would already have the performance figures for 1976 as, indeed, the Japanese do for their industries.

Further, I think that if companies were asked to provide this information on a product basis they would not find it difficult because they would certainly produce the information for internal use.

From the above definition of added value, one can see that the example quoted by Mr Roberts (May 25) is not correct as far as the percentages are concerned, but the concept he advocates certainly is.

In his letter (also May 25), Mr Wood asks where I get my information on added value and how I know that the Census of Production figures are 25 per cent too high. On February 25, 1976, I was privileged to give the Clayton lecture at the Institution of Mechanical Engineers and was able to announce that with the help of the Central Statistical Office it was possible to give added value figures per employee for United Kingdom manufacturing industry, excluding stock appreciation, for 1974 and 1975.

The figures for 1973 was £2,450, with wage costs taking 68 per cent, while in 1974 the figure was £2,585, with wage costs absorbing 77 per cent. Due credit was given to the Central Statistical Office and recorded in the press on the following day, for example, Kenneth Owen (*The Times*, February 26, 1976).

Although there was nothing new in these figures it was, as far as I know, the first occasion on which added value figures for United Kingdom industry had been made available.

Since that time I have continued the researches undertaken by the CSO and have

supplemented them with additional information from a large number of company reports and small and medium-sized range of technologies employing about two million people in manufacturing industry in this country. As a result of this work I was able to publish in a lecture at the Institution of Mechanical Engineers on January 12, 1976, added value figures for United Kingdom manufacturing industry for 1973, 1974 and 1975 both including and excluding stock appreciation.

The figures computed for 1974 and 1975, before deducting stock appreciation, are £3,305 and £3,560 per employee, respectively. The corresponding figures as given by Mr Wood are £4,218 and £4,928 and will be seen that these are 27 and 24.4 per cent higher than those derived by using the methods of the CSO as myself.

Many other people have commented on the inaccuracy of the Census of Production figures, for example, Alec Sorrell (1975), but I think that this is probably the first time that the magnitude of the inaccuracy has been quantified. Even when the "gross added value" statistic which Mr Fessey mentions in the last paragraph of his letter the problem will not be solved because services are being bought in by head offices will not be known respondents from established

Yours faithfully,
F. E. JONES,
President,
Engineering Industries Association,
Equitable House,
Lyon Road,
Harrow Middlesex HA1 2HG.

Rationalization of turbo-generator manufacture

From Mr B. Wood

Sir, On June 3 you wrote that American, Swiss, French, Italian and German groups have all reorganized. In fact, the only change in the last seven years in the United States is the re-entry of Allis Chalmers, bringing the number of turbo-alternator makers up to three against there were several boiler makers.

and Solzer, after coming together, have again separated. In Italy, Franco Tosi and Ansaldo, representing respectively reaction and impulse schools, continue to exist. In Germany, so do KWU (now wholly-owned by Siemens), MAN and BBC. In each of these countries except Switzerland there are still

I would also query whether the forced elimination of more efficient designs should be called rationalization even if it has been done in Franco. Yours faithfully,
BASIL WOOD,
Consulting Engineer,
16 Park House Gardens,
Twickenham, TW1 2DE.
June 5.

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broader...

"The acquisition of the Glover Group adds a further dimension to Copper-Neill's already comprehensive design, fabrication and site erection services covering pipework, storage and process plant. Once again, a vigorous expansion of exports and world-wide construction activities, together with an increasing contribution from our middle range of companies, coupled with a policy of acquisition of companies with complementary activities, has proved successful and will be continued."

profitably.

Summary of Results

	Years ended 31st March	
	1977	1976
Turnover	£50,523,899	£39,718,757
Trading profit	£4,271,555	£3,003,391
Interest	£89,331	£247,733
Profit before tax	£4,360,886	£3,251,124
Profit after tax	£3,571,224	£2,559,293
Dividend	1.356p	3.96p
Capital employed	£2,373,536	£3,610,536
Earnings per share	12.92p	8.49p

5-year growth record (Cm)	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973
Turnover	50.52	39.72	26.03	19.76	15.57
Profit before tax	4.202	2.761	1.408	0.807	0.348

"The Directors expect to achieve an increased profit for the year ended March 31st 1978."

Copper-Neill

The Report and Accounts are available from: The Secretary, Copper-Neill Limited, Woolston, Warrington WA1 4AU.

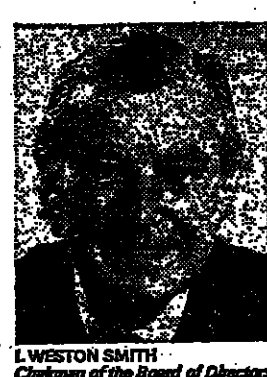
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 - M Monks & Company Limited
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- The Glover Group Limited
- British Ropeway Engineering Co Limited
- Glover Brothers (Closely) Limited
- Wm Jas Glover & Co Limited
- Glover Plastics Limited
- Glover Tools (Mossley) Limited
- Glover Engineering (Mossley) Limited
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- BFS Printers Limited
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Copper-Neill



L. WESTON SMITH
Chairman of the Board of Directors

Morgan

Results for the First Quarter 1977 (unaudited)

	1977 1st Quarter £000's	1976 1st Quarter £000's
Sales to Third Parties	22,545	17,290
Trading Profit	3,596	1,956
Profit Before Taxation	3,122	1,499
Trading Margin	16.0%	11.3%
Earnings per 25p Ordinary Share	3.6p	1.5p

The Chairman comments:-

Morgan markets remain good in the United States and South East Asia, strengthening in the United Kingdom and Japan, but still weak in Continental Europe, Australia and Canada. We continue to find new opportunities for our products in most areas, be they geographical or technological. In particular, energy conservation remains a field where our materials and skills are much in demand.

Copies of the Annual Report for 1976 are obtainable from the Secretary of the Company.

The Morgan Crucible Company Limited

98 PETTY FRANCE, LONDON SW1H 9EG

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Birmingham opts for the longer-term

Today's decision by the City of Birmingham to raise £30m by way of a new long-term borrowing has already been seen as evidence that the longer-term borrowing on the part of local authorities is becoming a serious issue. The City of Birmingham is not alone in this. The City of London has already raised £10m by way of a new long-term borrowing. The City of Manchester has also raised £10m by way of a new long-term borrowing. The City of Birmingham is not alone in this. The City of London has already raised £10m by way of a new long-term borrowing. The City of Manchester has also raised £10m by way of a new long-term borrowing.

credibility is laid on the line once more. As it is, Borthwick's forays into the takeover field since it went public less than a year ago have been sufficiently frequent and sufficiently flamboyant to raise a few eyebrows. The flamboyance is none of the company's doing, for the spectacular battle with the NFI Development Trust for the control of FMC was not forced on Borthwick. It was the Trust's opposition that did not emerge until very late in the day. But the frequency is another matter.



Dr. Bill Bullen, chairman of Thomas Borthwick.

Yet Borthwick did make it plain from the start that it was after a share option in part to facilitate acquisition. The reasons are twofold. The weight of its overseas earnings means that the group has a problem with unrelieved ACT—a problem upon which the purchase of Midland Cattle last autumn made relatively little impact, but which the purchase of Matthews (1975 pre-tax profits: £2.86m) would just about solve.

For that, some earnings dilution on a historic basis is considered not entirely unacceptable. And by the same token, if the bid for Matthews fails to materialize, or having materialized, fails nevertheless, it can be taken that the group will be looking at other companies with United Kingdom earnings.

What sort of companies? Companies in the meat business, Borthwick is quite specific in its requirements. It is looking for acquisitions which will, first, provide a balance to the wholesale meat cycle (hence the attractions of Matthews retail interests) and, second, increase the element of high-value-added product in the mix. This narrows the field—should the approach to Matthews fall—to a few companies in the meat products business. But it's too early to go out and buy them yet. For success with Matthews will put an end, for a while, to Borthwick's takeover forays. A period for digestion would, as the company concedes, then be the order of the day.

mas Borthwick

It chasing earnings

As Borthwick's management were met yesterday with their counterparts at J. W. Holdings, the retail butchers and grocers business with whom takeover were announced last week. So by the of this week Borthwick should feel identically certain of its ground to know whether or not to push ahead with a bid. The management of J. W. Holdings, of course, settle every-thing for themselves. Their chairman, Mr. Ronald Blythe, has 5 per cent of the company's shares, and members of the board their friends control perhaps another 10 per cent, there are, apart from all else, a number of other interested parties in the bid.

Borthwick was given so decided a lead when it tried the direct approach to the shareholders of FMC recently that subject now is, naturally enough, to every possible end before the group's

second try at traded options

two years after members of the Stock Exchange Council first flew to Chicago to traded options, the Council will meet to debate modified proposals for a new version of the system pioneered by Chicago Board Options Exchange. It is time the proposals—five jobbers and working firm of Vickers de Costa—are finally confident of conditional approval. It is by no means clear that the road that they have already travelled is an end. The revised scheme is much more modest in concept than the ideas for a full-blooded traded exchange in London.

It looks a great deal more acceptable, first ideas came to a quick end on local grounds: the Department of Trade said that the new market would require separate authorization under the Prevention of Fraud Act. It was a loss of visibility the Council was unwilling to

traded options market proposals as now stand would set up a clearing house to accept and supervise the stationing of contract terms required for efficient order market. It would unconditionally guarantee the performance of dual option contracts but the shareholders of the proposed clearing house, how will not adopt unlimited liability for obligations of the operation on the one hand, just as in the secondary market liability comes back to the jobber.

iously, several loose ends remain to be tied. Details of supervision, for example, already been thrashed out. But just regulates the new market has not been a though naturally the Council will be to assume responsibility. There is another hurdle at which the

Council might balk. Because London is now a single capacity market, jobbers alone make prices. But now they would be making a book in the option contracts themselves as well as the underlying securities. The experience of Chicago indicates that a relatively small movement in the price of the underlying security is enormously magnified in the option price.

Jobbers who have launched and nurtured the new scheme might argue that the client, or at least his broker, should know the correct price of both the option and the share. That presupposes that the market is efficient as it currently stands, that all six major jobbers in the Stock Exchange are making a book in all stocks. The jobbing trend, of course, is away from full market coverage (and towards wider spreads) so it is imperative that traded options are confined only to the "leaders".

Experienced dealers in the current option market point out that demand for options usually follows primary market trends—if speculative takeover stocks are in fashion, options will mirror the vogue. So it may be that trade options will not enjoy widespread appeal with the small active investor.

Whether institutional clients will be much interested is another matter—when the 16-day option was launched last September, dealers found firm interest not only in taking option money on a repetitive basis but also in giving option money over short periods to protect investments against sharp market falls.

There is a case, then, for stating which stocks constitute a leader market. As one of the proposers said recently, it must be proved that the new options system is completely guarded against abuse.

A significant feature of the suggestions made by the Confederation of British Industry for a new voluntary system of pay determination in Britain, published at the beginning of this month, is the emphasis placed on the part that would have to be played by employers themselves.

After listing a number of changes which the authors think could help to restore stability and order into bargaining arrangements, the document sets out clearly the employers' responsibility:

"The initiative for change must come from employers," it says. "Change will not succeed unless employers are determined and committed, and are prepared to act both individually and together."

No one can doubt that employer weakness is one of the main causes of pay movements which have not only been inflationary but have often resulted in trouble-creating relativities. This is the CBI's view. It is also largely to full employment. Workers no longer feared the sack and many managements paid over the odds to encourage labour to their factories. But now that full employment has gone, subservience remains a habit, though always justified. Financial aid to make fear of dismissal less than it once was, but it exists.

There are, of course, other factors in the employer's decline. In modern industry, as the CBI puts it, "the financial and market penalties of even a comparatively short production stoppage can be serious."

Inter-dependence of companies in industries like motor manufacturing means that even small groups of employees can cause widespread disruption. The immediate penalties of striking are reduced by PAYE rebates and social security payments to strikers' families in need.

At the time, of course, been many occasions when a single firm has stood up to a prolonged attack. Some have been destroyed, as Rovers was, and some survive at great cost, particularly when they are supported by a great multinational company, like Ford.

Employers of the world unite

Eric Wigham

Generally, however, support of competitors in the same industry is essential. This can take a number of forms.

Some are negative. Companies, for instance, can agree not to take advantage of a stoppage in which a competitor is involved. Or, when a strike is damaging other companies, they can refrain from trying to get the company involved to give in.

"The reactions of major suppliers, of major industrial customers and of major British competitors at a time of industrial dispute," the CBI document says, "can significantly increase the pressure on a company to settle as quickly as possible, regardless of cost. This has too often enabled trade unions to seek out vulnerable employers to establish high 'going rates' to be sought later through the rest of industry."

Positive steps are also possible. One is to establish a strike fund from which payments are made to companies resisting what are regarded as unreasonable demands.

The main example of this in Britain is the indemnity fund of the Engineering Employers' Federation, but this threatened to collapse in 1969 when it distributed £1.6m, and the scale of payments had to be halved. Nevertheless, it played a part in South

Lancashire's coordinated response to Mr. Hugh Scanlon's firm-by-firm attack in 1972.

An internal CBI working group looked into the possibility of strike funds five years ago, but its conclusions, or indeed its existence, were not made known because by the time it had finished Mr. Edward Heath had started his tripartite talks. It was considered an unpropitious moment to disclose anything which might provoke the unions.

In any case, the group seemed to have found the idea impracticable, because to provide for worthwhile cash benefits members of employers' organizations would have to contribute more than most would find acceptable.

Employers' organizations grew up at the end of the last century to defend themselves against unions which were picking them off company by company. They organized blacklegs for members in dispute and locked out members of the striking union nationally or over a wide area.

Finding blacklegs is difficult in our more highly technical age, but is still done occasionally, usually by non-federated companies. The lock-out remains an important weapon in the armoury of some continental employers' organizations, though more often

threatened than used. In Britain the coordinated lock-out has almost disappeared.

In 1955 the engineering employers dealt with guerrilla strikes by "spidermen" by imposing a ban on overtime and weekend work. In 1971, when fighting to get rid of the old Coventry tool-room agreement, the engineering employers replied to a weekly strike on Mondays with a weekly lock-out on Tuesdays. But such actions have been few.

It is doubtful if the employers' weaknesses in Britain can be remedied without revising the structure of their organizations. The Devlin commission, set up jointly by the Association of British Chambers of Commerce and the CBI, recommended in 1972 a number of basic changes, including the merging of small organizations with inadequate resources and the representation of small companies in the CBI through their industrial organizations rather than directly. The result would have been a consistent pattern on the continental model, but there were outliers from the small people and little was done.

The CBI's new discussion document refers extensively to the position in Germany, where the central employers' confederation coordinates the activities of its members "to ensure that macro-economic targets are met", where they can resort to a lock-out and where they have a "solidarity fund" to offset financial losses suffered during a dispute.

The authors point out that there has never been a central employers' strike fund in the United Kingdom and that the problem of creating such a fund from scratch would be enormous and could well harden relations on both sides. But employer strength would not necessarily militate against good relations or hinder the development of union participation in the enterprise in Britain any more than it does in Germany.

*The future of pay determination: a discussion document, Confederation of British Industry, 21 Tothill Street, London, E1.50.

Survival strategy: pay moderation and higher profits

The latest annual report of the Bank for International Settlements presents a survival strategy for the economic survival of the western world in which the key components are moderation in wage increases and higher business profits, leading, it is hoped, to greater investment.

The 164-page document is not likely to be read with great enthusiasm in many western countries, because it makes clear that there is no easy cure to the twin problems of unemployment and inflation.

In the bank's view responsibility for dealing with these problems now "rests squarely on the shoulders of domestic policy-makers" and the external problems "in the world economy can be more easily solved than those which countries are facing domestically."

By themselves the problems of (balance of payments) adjustment and financing appear manageable, but in a sense that they are now better understood and because there is an emerging consensus on how to solve them in practice. On the domestic front, the lack of understanding as well as of consensus on policy choices.

The bank finds that "the disconcerting coexistence of relatively slow growth, sluggish capital expenditure and high unemployment, with persistent inflation constitutes the major challenge to policy-makers in the western industrial world."

The key policy problem facing governments to two basic questions: how can a more sustained rate of growth be achieved at a pace sufficient to cut back unemployment and how can a steady reduction in inflation rates be achieved at the same time?

For the BIS the answer to the first question lies in "strategies designed to lead to a broad revival of investment", while the fight against inflation requires a "continued moderation of wage increases."

Translated into modern political terms the BIS's medicine hardly looks like an election winner. The bank finds that the prospects for a revival in

business investment "are not all that bleak", but a necessary condition is an improvement in business earnings.

Although profits are rising in many countries, more is needed. The missing ingredient is confidence that economic growth will be resumed without a resurgence of inflation.

"The conclusion is that, since higher employment levels require a sustained recovery and since such a recovery should be based on growing capital spending, governments will be able to reduce unemployment only if they create an environment that fosters business confidence in balanced long-term growth."

Inflation, of course, remains one of the main factors hampering business confidence. The bank says that today's obstinately high inflation rates are caused by the upward pressure of incomes and thus of costs.

In some countries the problem of persisting wage inflation, in others where the rate of increase in earnings has slowed, the push is coming from what the bank diagnoses as a "necessary restoration of profit margins" that had been squeezed by rising wages, a deterioration in the terms of trade and a collapse of final demand.

On top of actual inflation is the problem that inflationary expectations are still strong, particularly in those countries where the upward spiral in prices has been exacerbated by currency depreciation. The report adds that inflationary expectations have become an important factor inhibiting investment.

Countries caught in the vicious circle of currency depreciation and price inflation (Britain and Italy being the two most obvious examples) can only escape if their governments apply all the policy tools at their disposal. This, the BIS explains, means not just intervention on the foreign exchange market, but also appropriate restrictive monetary, fiscal and incomes policies.

Inevitably, individual countries have to determine which specific policy measures to

adopt in their own particular circumstances. But the BIS offers some general policy advice based on the assumption that the overriding policy objective of the western countries is to advance along the path of moderate but steady growth.

It believes that monetary policy can play a prominent role when governments set, and preferably announce, quantitative targets for the growth of monetary aggregates. "The mere act of setting credible targets, supported by an announced intention gradually to bring the aggregates down to more appropriate growth rates, can help substantially to dampen inflationary expectations," the report says.

In fiscal policy governments "should avoid the extremes of fine-tuning and demand management pessimism." Fiscal stimulus should be applied only in the event of a clear deficiency in demand and not

simply if a country unexpectedly fails to meet forecast growth trends. Furthermore, should make the form of tax cuts rather than higher government spending.

Perhaps most important, the BIS thinks that most countries will have to adopt measures to limit the growth of incomes directly—the possible solutions ranging from mandatory incomes policies to broad objectives agreed through national consensus.

Finally, governments should also take steps to alleviate the hardship of unemployment among specific groups—particularly the young.

The BIS rejects, however, the suggestion that the surplus countries like Japan, West Germany and Switzerland should do more to help the world economy by expanding their domestic economies at the risk of increased inflation. With inflationary expectations still

alive, that would be a "great mistake".

But it is on the international side that the BIS report sounds more optimistic, even though it points out that the world is still faced with vast imbalances in international payments, the likelihood of persisting oil surpluses among a small number of "low absorbing" countries and continuing "structural" current account deficits in the non-oil developing countries and some developed countries.

The bank finds that the supply of balance of payments financing has so far responded well to demand. As a result many countries with big current account deficits have managed to increase their external reserves and few have resorted to protectionism.

However, the BIS holds that there is still room for further improvement.

Peter Norman

Harrisons & Crosfield

Summary of Results for the year ended 31st December 1976

	1976	1975
Group Profit	£	£
GROUP PROFIT BEFORE INTEREST AND TAXATION	24,332,013	14,514,817
Interest Payable	1,162,609	2,326,398
GROUP PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION (Note 1)	23,169,404	12,188,419
Taxation	11,876,568	6,654,426
GROUP PROFIT AFTER TAXATION (before Extraordinary items)	11,292,836	5,533,993
Minority Interests and Preference Dividends	2,119,516	957,305
	9,173,320	4,576,688
Extraordinary Items (Note 2)	2,140,725	406,651
ATTRIBUTABLE TO ORDINARY SHAREHOLDERS	11,314,045	4,983,339
Ordinary Dividends	2,531,794	2,142,898
RETAINED IN THE BUSINESS	£8,782,251	£2,840,441
Earnings per Share	57.8p	33.7p
Group Turnover	£228,000,000	£390,000,000

NOTES:
1. Group profit before taxation for 1976 has benefited by £1,550,000 because of the movements in exchange rates between 31st December 1975 and 31st December 1976.
2. Extraordinary items include the following:
Exchange gain on net current assets 410,743
Surplus on sale of properties and disposal of businesses 749,912
£1,160,655

Principal Activities and Division of Profit

	1976	1975
General Merchandising and Services, Shipping and Insurance	6,782	4,520
Manufacture and processing of Chemicals, Industrial Raw Materials, Rubber, Textiles and Engineering Products	5,567	3,874
Production of Logs and distribution of Timber, Glass and other building materials	9,645	3,939
Financial Transactions	693	396
Operating Surplus	22,692	12,739
Investment Income	951	898
Associated Companies	639	878
	24,332	14,515

Geographical Division of Profit

	1976	1975
United Kingdom	46	48
Asia	31	25
North America	8	9
Other (mainly Australia, New Zealand and Papua New Guinea)	8	5
Investment Income and Associated Companies	7	12
	100%	100%

Ordinary Dividend

Final dividend 10.45p per share making, with the interim of 5.5p per share, 15.95p per share for 1976 (24.54p per share including tax credit at 35 pence, maximum permitted). In event of reduction in tax rate, further payment is proposed to maintain maximum permitted.

Scrip Issue

Two for five scrip issue for Ordinary Shareholders.

The Report and Accounts, and the Chairman's Statement, will be issued on or about the 22nd June.

Business Diary: Instant ambassadors • Brush with nature

ngman Brewster, the new Ambassador, chose a ss occasion for his first ng engagement here day.

was at the United States Centre in London to open exhibition. Appropriately, it was of fast food ng equipment.

is wary of speaking in, particularly since he ran ouble at home some years by having a remark ized to him that a Black er could not expect a fair in the United States.

a taking up this appoint- he declined to give a conference in the United in case his image pre- him.

ormer president of Yale rsity, Brewster turns out a chipper, unassuming with a vein of sardonic or not unlike that of his academic. Professor ith.

is now encouraging his ls to drop the use of the which, he says, brings to Dr Kissinger, a representa many East Coast liberals be "old" politics, as ster is of the "new."

ew ambassador stepped the microphone happily th and, with a glance at Dr Morley, said "I, too, am. I defer only to the or professionalism of my ue."

rely was professional, th to upstage his host in- me at all and was in no- to defer.

erring to the appointment- economist Peter Jay, the- lew of the Prime Minis-



Chipping in: Dr. Kingman Brewster, the new United States Ambassador, and Robert Morley in London yesterday.

ter, as the new Ambassador to the United States, Morley said that Brewster "came up the hard way" to ambassadorial status, rather than "up through the family tree".

Brewster joined in the bowls of laughter occasioned by this bit and, still chuckling, clasped his hands over his eyes when Morley continued: "I've always thought a politician who looks after his own family must be a very good man and, when he gets round to it, he'll look after me."

Like Jay, Brewster is a keen fisherman. He waxed nautical in his speech and said of world trade that it was like a tide-when it rose, everybody's boat rose with it. I am not sure that is true, but it sounded very ambassadorial.

Actually Brewster, like Jay, seems to owe his appointment to friendship with his country's

in the heat and under the lights, I began to understand what a hamburger might feel like.

Many businessmen paint, but few achieve a one-man show in a "serious" West End gallery. Philip Hughes, 41-year-old chairman of the computer consultant's Logic, has done this with an exhibition of landscape oils and watercolours which opens today at the Angela Flowers Gallery, off d'Arbury Street.

Hughes is one of those people who are able to put their intelligence profitably to work. A maths scholar going from Bedford School to Clare College, Cambridge, he read engineering and economics, went into Shell as a technical salesman (part of the time in Singapore) and later became general manager of computer consultants CEIR.

Eight years ago he left and, with Len Taylor also of CEIR, he founded Logica. The City would not stump up the necessary £100,000 of venture capital, but he raised it from the Planning Research Corporation of Los Angeles, California.

Logica now employs a staff of 500, has offices in London, Rotterdam, Stockholm, New York and Sydney and, with its French associates SESA, is involved in projects for the EEC and the European Space Agency.

Hughes lives in Kentish Town, London, and was for three years Labour member of the Camden Council. With his Italian-born wife and two daughters, he has spent the last 12 months on a sabbatical divided between their cottage

in Ménerbes, Provence, where these pictures were painted, and Latin America.

For long a modest collector of pictures, he has been painting seriously for about 10 years.

De Beers Consolidated Mines Limited, which has a near world monopoly in the primary marketing of rough diamonds, is annoyed by the appearance of De Beers Diamond Investment Limited an Arizona-based company that has no connexion with the De Beers group.

The South Africans are now advertising in newspapers in seven countries to "dispel confusion".

The Arizona company is not at all confused about why it uses such a familiar name. Mark Yarry, managing director of its United Kingdom subsidiary Primatec, told Business Diary yesterday that in the United States the words De Beers and diamonds were virtually synonymous. Since the South African De Beers is not registered in the United States, nor does it operate there, the Arizona group thought it would be a good marketing strategy to use the name De Beers to sell investment diamonds.

Yarry also said that the Arizona De Beers had named several parties in an injunction issued in the United States alleging that they were cooperating to maintain the value of gems at an artificially high price.

Last year De Beers Industrial Diamond Division, a subsidiary of the South African company, paid a \$40,000 fine after deciding not to contest an anti-trust charge in New York alleging price fixing in industrial grit.

FINANCIAL NEWS

B Foods stays gloomy after renewed pressure on margins

hard Allen figures from Asso-British Foods are well in line with the picture of current year profits. The 12 months to April 30 show a 10 per cent rise in profits from the 10-15 per cent rise in sales to £1,490m. The main United Kingdom operating divisions and growth overseas much more than a fifth to £1,490m. The main United Kingdom operating divisions and growth overseas much more than a fifth to £1,490m.



Mr Garry Weston, chairman of Associated British Foods.

Overseas sales last year increased by a fifth while the United Kingdom improvement was 14 per cent. The fact that bread prices increased only 5 per cent of the 10 per cent rise in the United Kingdom food market further intensification in this additional pressure main with us for an extended period. It would be of me at this point to further comment on the outcome of the current year.

facturing companies made excellent progress.

At the pre-tax level United Kingdom divisions provided £9m of the improvement and overseas £5.7m, with exchange differences bringing a £1.1m boost. Overseas margins were static at 6.7 per cent, while those of the United Kingdom improved from 4.2 per cent to 4.7 per cent.

Earnings a share climbed from 8.56p to 9.86p and taking advantage of its close company status ABF is paying a second interim of 2.1p gross to lift total dividends 20 per cent to 3.19p gross, as indicated at the half-year stage.

Spending on capital projects totalled £52m against £51m the previous year and the group has thus notched up a total of £231m in the past five years.

The group has managed to cover heavy capital spending and a substantial boost in working capital in the United Kingdom from cash flow but a substantial increase in overseas investment has meant a £7m jump in borrowings. Interest charges last year were £10.7m against £9.7m previously.

Scotcross up 60 pc to top £1m for the first time

By Tony May

The Scotcross packaging, drink and food group has brought in its fourth record profit in a row, with the pre-tax profit jumping 61 per cent to £1.18m—the first time that £1m has been exceeded. Turnover rose 57 per cent to £20.09m for the year, which ended on March 31, excluding turnover of Thomas Bishop, which was sold on July 5, 1976.

Margins for the year improved from 17 per cent to 5.8 per cent, although those for the second half contracted from 7.2 to 6.5 per cent.

Sales over the second six months rose 78 per cent to £12.3m, while pre-tax profits went up 73 per cent to £10.0m.

Earnings a share for the year are 9.2p, against 6.5p. The board, which is raising the price dividend from 4.06p to 4.55p, said each of the group's divisions increased its market share over the year on unchanged working capital.

The Metropolitan Cansister company, which was purchased in October for £10.0m in cash, made a useful contribution of £207,000 to the group's profit for the 12 months to April 1. Mr W. Alexander, the chairman, says that MC has brought useful packaging technology in to the group.

He adds that for the group's present United Kingdom operation and the European base in Brussels, which was set up in December, the outlook is encouraging.

Second-half recovery at WGI: orders picking up

By Victor Felstead

Although down heavily, the full-time results from Cheshire-based WGI Ltd. show that there was a recovery in the second half. In the 12 months to March 31, turnover rose by 24.3 per cent to £21.7m, while pre-tax profits fell from the previous year's record £1.18m to £763,000—a decline of 35.7 per cent.

As forecast at the time of last year's rights issue, a total gross dividend of 8p is being paid on the enlarged capital, with a final of 5.69p. A total of 4.79p was paid for the previous year. Earnings per share fell from 16.8p to 8.9p.

In the first six months, pre-tax profits were more than halved to £261,000, against £558,000, in spite of turnover rising from £9.92m to £9.85m. The interim report last December, the board explained to shareholders that the drop in the first half was almost entirely due to the civil engineering division and arose from the depressed state of the construction industry and a loss on a separate contract. The latter had been provided for in the period.

WGI's other divisions—mechanical, process, structural engineering and, refractory—produced results, in total, which were in excess of the similar half in 1975.

In the second six months, the construction side continued to be depressed.

Ariel makes peak £762,000 pre-tax

Financial Staff

based Ariel Industries reported commensably year to March 31. It a record pre-tax profit of £762,000, against £712,000 for the 16 months. And on turnover of £6.1m, d. with £6.23m for the period. If the results for previous period are red, pre-tax profits show £42.7 per cent.

gross dividend of 2.5p paid, compared with

3.51p for the previous period, some 2.63p annualized.

In his annual report last year, the chairman, Mr Kenneth Edwards, told shareholders that having come through difficult times "relatively well", he was confident that the future was bright.

The outlook was dependent to some extent on how quickly the home economy would recover and also on how seriously last year's hot, dry summer would reduce the yield of the food

products Ariel helps to process. But these were the chairman's only reservations, for the group in his view was well placed to take its opportunities.

In the six months to September 30, pre-tax profits were £322,500, compared with £272,200 for the half-year to May 31, 1975, on turnover of £2.82m, compared with £2.21m. Ariel makes industrial fasteners, etc. closures for the food industry, polyurethanes and accessories for the clothing industry.

Leyland Paint still keeping up the pace

After last year's rebound in pre-tax profits from £421,000 to a record £1.39m, Leyland Paint & Wallpaper is still pushing ahead. The board says that unaudited management accounts for the six months to April 2 show a jump from £281,000 to £500,000 in pre-tax profits, excluding associates.

Meanwhile, a first interim dividend will be paid early in October in view of the change in year-end to December 31. A second interim will follow before next April and then a final dividend about July 1.

Mr J. Douglas, Paybody is leaving the board, and will be succeeded as chairman by Mr P. W. A. Symonds. Mr Arthur Jones has retired from the board but remains president.

ing in Property Holding & Investment Trust to 18.2 per cent in the year.

Growth rate likely to slacken at Heath

Mr Frank Holland, chairman of C. E. Heath Group, says in his annual statement that it is unrealistic to expect that the rate of growth achieved in the last few years to be maintained, especially the pound attains a greater stability against other currencies.

However, a significant amount of new business has been obtained in past year. It is almost certain that the 1975 Lloyd's underwriting account will again produce a loss.

Prop & Reversionary net assets at 344p

Details of a 20 per cent increase in portfolio value, raising net assets to 344p, helped property & Reversionary Investment Trust's shares rise 3p to 25p yesterday. Accounts for the year to end-March 1977 show pre-tax profits 18 per cent higher at £893,000 and dividends up to 7.1p per share gross, 11-times covered by earnings.

Directors control 26 per cent of the group in which General Accident has a 22 per cent stake. P & R increased its hold-

Maximum payout from Rowlinson Cons

Mr P. J. Rowlinson, chairman of Rowlinson Cons, reports a Group of Stockport, reports another busy and successful year with both turnover and profits up by over 25 per cent and the maximum possible dividend. In the year to March 31, pre-tax profits rose from £1.02m to £1.53m, a 50 per cent rise. No figure for turnover is given. The total gross payment rises from 3.08p to 3.39p. Liquidity, has again improved, the chairman says, and is being utilized on further expansion of industrial estate development.

Allied Retailers' opening maintains upswing trend

Despite the generally difficult conditions in the retail trade, turnover of Allied Retailers, the old Allied Carpet Stores, is "slightly better" for the first 10 weeks of the current year than for the same period a year ago. This statement by Mr Harold Plotnick, the group's chairman, comes after the £800,000 rights issue earlier this month. The results are in line with Mr Plotnick's statement two weeks ago that pre-tax profits had jumped from £3.3m to £3.7m for the year to April 2. This shows a recovery in the second half.

Voluntary Securities offer accepted for about 77.5 per cent of Treasuries ordinary. Extension to July 1.

GEORGE DOLAND Shareholders told that changes in hand will mean bigger profits from 1978 onwards.

GEORGE WIMPEY At annual meeting chairman referred to deal indicating a tax benefit equivalent to the greater part of 1976 tax charge (£24.4m) may become available. Deal designed to offset possible increase in tax liabilities flowing from requirements of statement of

Business appointments

Molins managing director

Mr J. A. Mills, managing director of the tobacco machinery division, is to become managing director of Molins when Mr J. C. Waver returns to the group. Mills will be succeeded by Mr P. W. Greenwood.

Mr B. E. Chapple and Mr M. E. Brooke have joined the board of Molins. Mr H. J. Farrar has retired.

Mr G. J. Field, managing director of the Cermet Manufacturing Company, has joined the board of Cermet International.

Mr A. M. Armington and Mr A. J. R. Collins have joined the board of Garmore Fund Managers. They have also joined the boards of Garmore Unit Trust Managers and Garmore Investment Management.

Mr R. V. Fletcher has been appointed to the board of London Deposit Agencies and also becomes chairman and managing director of London Deposit Agencies (Corporate Finance).

Mr M. R. Sutherland has been made managing director of Thames Television International.

Mr R. Dunn becomes managing director of Panoptic Systems (UK).

Briefly

accounting practice No. 9. "It is not my intention to enlarge upon these explanations", he added. Business at home tough but overseas work a record.

DELSON Figures see below, page 22. Full year's figures unlikely to be much better. Surplus capacity to blame. Board to be streamlined with Mr Arnold Walters invited to become chief executive of much smaller main holding board with Mr Walters as managing director.

SAUDI INTERNATIONAL BANK This London based bank wherein Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency holds half has raised issued capital from £12.5m to £25m. Authorized capital now fully paid.

AUSTRIAN ISSUE Oesterreichische Kontrollbank is making arrangements for an issue of 100 million 6-year guaranteed floating rate notes in the international capital market. Notes will be guaranteed by Republic of Austria.

MAURICE JAMES York Trust offer extended for further fortnight.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION To the Holders of

Government of New Zealand Twelve Year 6 3/4% Bonds due July 15, 1979

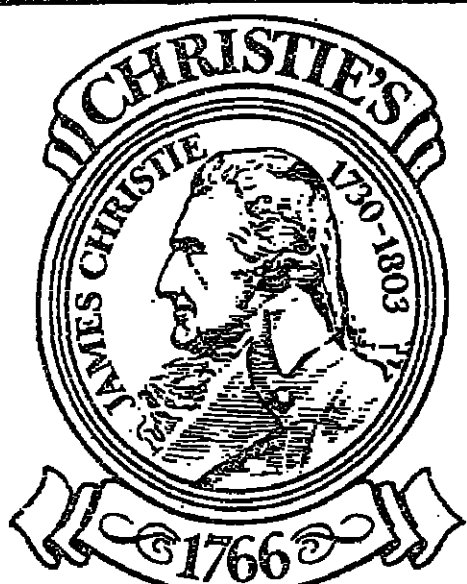
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the Bond of the above-mentioned issue, Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Fiscal Agent, has drawn by lot for redemption on July 15, 1977, at 100% of the principal amount thereof through operation of the Sinking Fund, \$1,700,000 principal amount of said Bonds bearing the following distinctive numbers:

5	1251	2304	3331	4798	6122	7054	7076	8762	9859	12073	12494	13917	15217	16666	17775	18881
12	1371	2304	3237	4799	6127	7079	7079	8769	9862	10734	12494	13917	15217	16666	17775	18881
19	1276	2314	3247	4805	6134	7088	7088	8778	9863	10742	12502	13925	15225	16674	17783	18889
26	1287	2326	3259	4817	6146	7099	7099	8789	9871	10754	12514	13937	15237	16686	17795	18901
33	1298	2338	3271	4829	6158	7111	7111	8799	9882	10766	12526	13949	15249	16698	17807	18913
40	1309	2350	3283	4841	6170	7123	7123	8809	9892	10778	12538	13961	15261	16707	17817	18925
47	1320	2362	3295	4853	6182	7135	7135	8819	9902	10790	12550	13973	15273	16716	17828	18937
54	1331	2374	3307	4865	6194	7147	7147	8829	9914	10802	12562	13985	15285	16725	17839	18949
61	1342	2386	3319	4877	6206	7159	7159	8839	9926	10814	12574	14000	15295	16734	17850	18961
68	1353	2398	3331	4889	6218	7171	7171	8849	9938	10826	12586	14012	15305	16743	17861	18973
75	1364	2410	3343	4901	6230	7183	7183	8859	9950	10838	12598	14024	15315	16752	17872	18985
82	1375	2422	3355	4913	6242	7195	7195	8869	9962	10850	12610	14036	15325	16761	17883	18997
89	1386	2434	3367	4925	6254	7207	7207	8879	9974	10862	12622	14048	15335	16770	17894	19009
96	1397	2446	3379	4937	6266	7219	7219	8889	9986	10874	12634	14060	15345	16779	17905	19021
103	1408	2458	3391	4949	6278	7231	7231	8899	10010	10886	12646	14072	15355	16788	17916	19033
110	1419	2470	3403	4961	6290	7243	7243	8909	10022	10898	12658	14084	15365	16797	17927	19045
117	1430	2482	3415	4973	6302	7255	7255	8919	10034	10910	12670	14096	15375	16806	17938	19057
124	1441	2494	3427	4985	6314	7267	7267	8929	10046	10922	12682	14108	15385	16815	17949	19069
131	1452	2506	3439	4997	6326	7279	7279	8939	10058	10934	12694	14120	15395	16824	17960	19081
138	1463	2518	3451	5009	6338	7291	7291	8949	10070	10946	12706	14132	15405	16833	17971	19093
145	1474	2530	3463	5021	6350	7303	7303	8959	10082	10958	12718	14144	15415	16842	17982	19105
152	1485	2542	3475	5033	6362	7315	7315	8969	10094	10970	12730	14156	15425	16851	17993	19117
159	1496	2554	3487	5045	6374	7327	7327	8979	10106	10982	12742	14168	15435	16860	18004	19129
166	1507	2566	3499	5057	6386	7339	7339	8989	10118	10994	12754	14180	15445	16869	18015	19141
173	1518	2578	3511	5069	6398	7351	7351	8999	10130	11006	12766	14192	15455	16878	18026	19153
180	1529	2590	3523	5081	6410	7363	7363	9009	10142	11018	12778	14204	15465	16887	18037	19165
187	1540	2602	3535	5093	6422	7375	7375	9019	10154	11030	12790	14216	15475	16896	18048	19177
194	1551	2614	3547	5105	6434	7387	7387	9029	10166	11042	12802	14228	15485	16905	18059	19189
201	1562	2626	3559	5117	6446	7399	7399	9039	10178	11054	12814	14240	15495	16914	18070	19201
208	1573	2638	3571	5129	6458	7411	7411	9049	10190	11066	12826	14252	15505	16923	18081	19213
215	1584	2650	3583	5141	6470	7423	7423	9059	10202	11078	12838	14264	15515	16932	18092	19225
222	1595	2662	3595	5153	6482	7435	7435	9069	10214	11090	12850	14276	15525	16941	18103	19237
229	1606	2674	3607	5165	6494	7447	7447	9079	10226	11102	12862	14288	15535	16950	18114	19249
236	1617	2686	3619	5177	6506	7459	7459	9089	10238	11114	12874	14300	15545	16959	18125	19261
243	1628	2698	3631	5189	6518	7471	7471	9099	10250	11126	12886	14312	15555	16968	18136	19273
250	1639	2710	3643	5201	6530	7483	7483	9109	10262	11138	12898	14324	15565	16977	18147	19285
257	1650	2722	3655	5213	6542	7495	7495	9119	10274	11150	12910	14336	15575	16986	18158	19297
264	1661	2734	3667	5225	6554	7507	7507	9129	10286	11162	12922	14348	15585	16995	18169	19309
271	1672	2746	3679	5237	6566	7519	7519	9139	10298	11174	12934	14360	15595	17004	18180	19321
278	1683	2758	3691	5249	6578	7531	7531	9149	10310	11186	12946	14372	15605	17015	18191	19333
285	1694	2770	3703	5261	6590	7543	7543	9159	10322	11198	12958	14384	15615	17026	18202	19345
292	1705	2782	3715	5273	6602	7555	7555	9169	10334	11210	12970	14396	15625	17037	18213	19357
299	1716	2794	3727	5285	6614	7567	7567	9179	10346	11222	12982	14408	15635	17048	18224	19369
306	1727	2806	3739	5297	6626	7579	7579	9189	10358	11234	13000	14420	15645	17059	18235	19381
313	1738	2818	3751	5309	6638	7591	7591	9199	10370	11246	13012	14432	15655	17070	18246	19393
320	1749	2830	3763	5321	6650	7603	7603	9209	10382	11258	13024	14444	15665	17081	18257	19405
327	1760	2842	3775	5333	6662	7615	7615	9219	10394	11270	13036	14456	15675	17092	18268	19417
334	1771	2854	3787	5345	6674	7627	7627	9229	10406	11282	13048	14468	15685	17103	18279	19429
341	1782	2866	3799	5357	6686	7639	7639	9239	10418	11294	13060	14480	15695	17114	18290	19441
348	1793	2878	3811	5369	6698	7651	7651	9249	10430	11306	13072	14492	15705	17125	18301	19453
355	1804	2890	3823	5381	6710	7663	7663	9259	10442	11318	13084	14504	15715	17136	18312	19465
362	1815	2902	3835	5393	6722	7675	7675	9269	10454	11330	13096	14516	15725	17147	18323	19477
369	1826	2914	3847	5405	6734	7687	7687	9279	10466	11342	13108	14528	15735	17158	18334	19489
376	1837	2926	3859	5417	6746	7699	7699	9289	10478	11354	13120	14540	15745	17169	18345	19501
383	1848	2938	3871	5429	6758	7711	7711	9299	10490	11366	13132	14552	15755	17180	18356	19513
390	1859	2950	3883	5441	6770	7723	7723	9309	10502	11378	13144	14564	15765	17191	18367	19525
397	1870	2962	3895	5453	6782	7735	7735	9319	10514	11390	13156	14576	15775	17202	18378	19537
404	1881	2974	3907	5465	6794	7747	7747	9329	10526	11402	13168	14588	15785	17213	18389	19549
411	1892	2986	3919	5477	6806	7759	7759	9339	10538	11414	13180	14600	15795	17224	18400	19561
418	1903	2998	3931	5489	6818	7771	7771	9349	10550	11426	13192	14612	15805	17235	18411	19573
425	1914	3010	3943	5501	6830	7783	7783	9359	10562	11438	13204	14624	15815	17246	18422	19585
432	1925	3022	3955	5513	6842	7795	7795	9369	10574	11450	13216	14636	15825	17257	18433	19597
439	1936	3034	3967	5525	6854	7807	7807	9379	10586	11462	13228	14648	15835	17268	18444	19609
446	1947	3046	3979	5537	6866	7819	7819	9389	10598	11474	13240	14660	15845	17279	18455	19621
453	1958	3058	3991	5549	6878	7831	7831	9399	10610	11486	13252	14672	15855	17290	18466	19633
460	1969	3070	4003	5561	6890	7843	7843	9409	10622	11498	13264	14684	15865	17301	18477	19645
467	1980	3082	4015	5573	6902	7855	7855	9419	10634	11510	13276	14696	15875	17312	18488	19657
474	1991	3094	4027	5585	6914	7867	7867	9429	10646	11522	13288	14708	15885	17323	18499	19669
481	2002	3106	4039	5597	6926	7879	7879	9439	10658	11534	13300	14720	15895	17334	18510	19681
488	2013	3118	4051	5609	6938	7891	7891	9449	10670	11546	13312	14732	15905	17345	18521	19693
495	2024	3130	4063	5621	6950	7903	7903	9459	10682	11558	13324	14744	15915	17356	18532	19705
502	2035	3142	4075	5633	6962	7915	7915	9469	10694	11570	13336	14756	15925	17367	18543	19717
509	2046	3154	4087	5645	6974	7927	7927	9479	10706	11582	13348	14768	15935	17378	18554	19729
516	2057	3166	4099	5657	6986	7939	7939	9489	10718	11594	13360	14780	15945	17389	18565	19741
523	2068	3178	4111	5669	6998	7951	7951	9499	10730	11606	13372	14792	15955	17400	18576	19753
530	2079	3190	4123	5681	7010	7963	7963	9509	10742	11618	13384					

Little interest

5 Forward bargains are permitted on two previous da

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London SW1Y 6QT Tel: 01-839 9060
Telex 916429 Telegrams CHRISTIART
London SW1

TUESDAY, JUNE 14 at 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
Important English Drawings, Watercolours and Pastels.
The Properties of The late Baron von Zuylen, The Evelyn Family Trust, The French Hospital of La Providence, and others. Catalogue (58 illustrations, including 3 in colour) £2.80.

TUESDAY, JUNE 14 at 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
English, Foreign and Ancient Coins, Orders and Decorations. Catalogue (8 plates) 50p.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15 at 10.30 a.m.
Important Jewels. The Properties of The late Lady Janet Beaumont, The late Lord Methuen and others. Catalogue (16 plates, including 1 in colour) 75p.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15
Fine English and Foreign Silver. The Properties of The Marquess of Linlithgow, The Trustees of The Hopmann Preservation Trust and others. Catalogue (24 plates) 95p.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15
Fine Antique Arms and Armour. The Properties of Lt. Col. Brian Montgomery and others. Catalogue (23 plates, including 2 in colour) 80p.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16
English and Continental Furniture and Objects of Art. The Properties of The late Mrs. O. J. Fortescue, and others. Catalogue 30p.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16 at 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
The Properties of The late Lieut-Colonel Sir Philip Brocklehurst, Bt., and others. Catalogue (4 plates) 60p.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16 at 8.30 p.m.
Important Sale of Grand Vins de Chateau Latour. Catalogue 90p.

FRIDAY, JUNE 17 at 10.30 a.m.
Modern British and Irish Paintings, Drawings and Sculpture. The Properties of Lady Herbert, Sir Knysna Studd, Bt., The Viscount Waverley, The Prince Lister, C.B.E., and Mrs. Nora Prince-Litter, and others. Catalogue (60 illustrations) £1.80.

MONDAY, JUNE 20
English Porcelain. The Properties of The late Mrs. O. J. Fortescue, and others. Catalogue (19 plates) 80p.

TUESDAY, JUNE 21 at 10.30 a.m.
Hawaiian and Maori Art from the James Hooper Collection. Catalogue (34 plates, including 3 in colour) £3.30.

TUESDAY, JUNE 21
Fine Japanese Ceramics, Lacquer and Bronzes. Catalogue (17 plates, including 1 in colour) 75p.

TUESDAY, JUNE 21 at 2.30 p.m.
Russian and Greek Icons. Catalogue (19 plates, including 1 in colour) 80p.

CHRISTIE'S AT BEAULIEU
TUESDAY, JUNE 21 at 11.30 a.m.
Collectors' Cars, Motorcycles and other Vehicles. Catalogue (36 illustrations) £2.80.

SALES OVERSEAS
IN ROME
AT THE PALAZZO MASSIMO LANCELOTTI
THURSDAY, JUNE 16 at 4 p.m.
Coins. Catalogue £2.

THURSDAY, JUNE 23 at 4 p.m.
Old Master, 19th Century and Topographical Prints and Drawings. Catalogue £2.

IN NEW YORK
AT 5025 PARK AVENUE
TUESDAY, JUNE 14 at 10.30 a.m.
Important Chinese Jades and other Hardstone Carvings. Catalogue £3.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15 at 10.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.
Important Old Master Paintings. Catalogue £3.30.

SUNDAY VIEW
Christie's will be open on Sunday, June 26 from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. for a special view of Impressionist and Modern Paintings, Drawings and Sculpture. Contemporary Art, Old Master and Modern Prints. Fine Chinese Export Ceramics, Fine English Silver and Fine English Furniture will also be on view.

LATE NIGHT VIEW
MONDAY, JUNE 27 at 6.30 p.m. to 9 p.m.
In aid of the Queen Elizabeth's Foundation for the Disabled.
Important Pictures and Works of Art. Tickets £3.50 (including wine) available only from: The Appeals Organiser, 8 Mulberry Walk, London, S.W.3. Cheques payable to Queen Elizabeth's Foundation for the Disabled.

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Sales begin at 11 a.m. precisely unless otherwise stated and are subject to the conditions printed in the catalogues.

South Kensington
85 Old Brompton Road
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TUESDAY, JUNE 14 at 12 noon
"End of Bin" and Wines for everyday drinking.
TUESDAY, JUNE 14 at 2 p.m.
Old and Modern Jewellery.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15 at 10.30 a.m.
Furniture and Objects of Art.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15 at 2 p.m.
English and Continental Pictures.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16 at 10.30 p.m.
Oriental Works of Art.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16 at 2 p.m.
Oriental Ceramics.

FRIDAY, JUNE 17 at 2 p.m.
Icons.

MONDAY, JUNE 20 at 10.30 a.m.
Old and Modern Silver.

MONDAY, JUNE 20 at 10.30 p.m.
English and Continental Watercolours, Drawings and Prints.

TUESDAY, JUNE 21 at 10.30 p.m.
English and Continental Glass.

TUESDAY, JUNE 21 at 2 p.m.
Old and Modern Jewellery.

TUESDAY, JUNE 21 at 8 p.m.
Cigarette Cards, Postcards, Easter Prints, Stereographs and Associated Material. Catalogue 60p.

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Christie's South Kensington is open every Monday evening until 7 p.m.

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Specialists in the Sale by Auction of Coins and Medals
7 Blenheim Street, New Bond Street, W1Y 9LD Telephone 01-493 2445

Wednesday, 15th June, at 1 p.m.
A collection of 500
GOLD COINS OF THE WORLD
including the Republics of Spain and Portugal, Brazil, etc.
(Catalogue 16 plates, including 1 in colour) £2.80

Thursday, 16th June, at 10 a.m.
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN COINS
In gold and silver
including the Republics of Spain and Portugal, Brazil, etc.
also a good series of foreign silver coins.
(Illustrated Catalogue - Price £1.80)

Wednesday, 29th June, at 1 p.m.
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN COINS
In gold and silver
including the Republics of Spain and Portugal, Brazil, etc.
also a good series of foreign silver coins.
(Catalogue 16 plates, including 1 in colour) £2.80

Thursday, 30th June, at 10.30 a.m.
NAVAL & MILITARY DECORATIONS AND MEDALS
(Catalogue in course of preparation - Price 40p)

Friday, 1st July, at 10.30 a.m.
ANCIENT, ENGLISH & FOREIGN COINS
In gold, silver and copper
including the Republics of Spain and Portugal, Brazil, etc.
(Illustrated Catalogue - Price £1.80)

Wednesday, 6th July, at 10.30 a.m.
ANCIENT, ENGLISH & FOREIGN COINS
In gold, silver and copper
including the Republics of Spain and Portugal, Brazil, etc.
(Illustrated Catalogue - Price £1.80)

Thursday, 7th July, at 10.30 a.m.
ANCIENT, ENGLISH & FOREIGN COINS
In gold, silver and copper
including the Republics of Spain and Portugal, Brazil, etc.
(Illustrated Catalogue - Price £1.80)

Friday, 8th July, at 10.30 a.m.
ANCIENT, ENGLISH & FOREIGN COINS
In gold, silver and copper
including the Republics of Spain and Portugal, Brazil, etc.
(Illustrated Catalogue - Price £1.80)

Sale Tomorrow
or from 8 a.m. morning of Sale
By Direction of Lady Bruce and others, 250 Lots of good
GEORGIAN FURNITURE
Town Hall, Clare, Suffolk. **WEDNESDAY, 15th, at 10.30 a.m.**
INC. Important set 14 and 9 Regency, 3 and 5 sets of 6 Geo. chairs, a Russian Regency period suite, Geo. III side and drum tables, Georgian and Chippendale chairs, Regency and Geo. dining tables to 12ft 6in, breakfast and Wm. IV bookcases, Dutch 18c serpentine and 5 Geo. bookcases, and a good selection of other furniture, bronzes, pictures (100 lots), etc. Also by Phillips de Louthborough, Koekoek, 15c and 17c Old Master Schools, sporting prints, 3 BARREL ORGANS, Grande Piano, Bronzes, Gold Silver, etc. (Catalogue 150 lots).
Boardman, Fine Art Auctioneers, Baverhill (0440) 3784.

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TROUBLE SHOOTERS of the MIDDLE EAST

London Shepherd International are prepared to undertake main or sub-contract responsibilities for building and civil engineering companies operating in the Middle East who are having difficulties. Our range is of the fullest and includes plant and material transportation.

We are already involved in road construction, industrial units, housing units and many other aspects in building and civil engineering.

Our Principals are prepared to fly out immediately to the Middle East at any given time to deal with any of your contractual problems. All work undertaken is supervised by our qualified civil engineers who have many years experience in both building and heavy civil engineering.

Our fees are based on our results. Any further details required please telex, telephone or write to:

Mrs. S. Drake-Thomson, London Shepherd International, 41 St. Ann's Crescent, London S.W.15. 01-870 7587. Telex: 261426.

Fish Farming Teach-in

Following the success of the previous year, the first of the series of fish farming teach-ins will be held at the National Institute for Research in Aquaculture on Saturday, 17th June 1977.

The day will be devoted to a series of lectures and practical demonstrations on the following topics:

1. The importance of water quality in fish farming.

2. The importance of nutrition in fish farming.

3. The importance of disease control in fish farming.

4. The importance of marketing in fish farming.

5. The importance of record keeping in fish farming.

6. The importance of safety in fish farming.

7. The importance of environmental protection in fish farming.

8. The importance of public relations in fish farming.

9. The importance of financial management in fish farming.

10. The importance of legal aspects in fish farming.

11. The importance of health and safety in fish farming.

12. The importance of quality control in fish farming.

13. The importance of customer service in fish farming.

14. The importance of innovation in fish farming.

15. The importance of teamwork in fish farming.

16. The importance of communication in fish farming.

17. The importance of leadership in fish farming.

18. The importance of motivation in fish farming.

19. The importance of delegation in fish farming.

20. The importance of time management in fish farming.

21. The importance of stress management in fish farming.

22. The importance of conflict resolution in fish farming.

23. The importance of decision making in fish farming.

24. The importance of problem solving in fish farming.

25. The importance of creative thinking in fish farming.

26. The importance of critical thinking in fish farming.

27. The importance of logical thinking in fish farming.

28. The importance of analytical thinking in fish farming.

29. The importance of synthetic thinking in fish farming.

30. The importance of divergent thinking in fish farming.

31. The importance of convergent thinking in fish farming.

32. The importance of lateral thinking in fish farming.

33. The importance of horizontal thinking in fish farming.

34. The importance of vertical thinking in fish farming.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENT WANTED

Long established manufacturing company with extensive export sales of high quality electrical products for Commercial & Industrial use, wishes to expand its U.K. activities.

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Well established new and used car sales company for sale

Long established new and used car sales company with extensive experience in the sale of high quality vehicles. The business is well established and profitable, with a strong reputation for customer service. The owner is seeking a buyer who is prepared to take over the business as a going concern.

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Investment and Finance

NATIVE INVESTMENT

A group of 5 established native investment companies are now available for sale. The companies are well established and profitable, with a strong reputation for customer service. The owner is seeking a buyer who is prepared to take over the business as a going concern.

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TOP FLIGHTS TEMPORARIES PAID THEIR WORTH

We are currently searching for top flight temporary staff for a variety of positions. The positions are well established and profitable, with a strong reputation for customer service. The owner is seeking a buyer who is prepared to take over the business as a going concern.

